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CONK. AND KATE.

NEW ENGLAND'S "BUNGTUNG" PINKS

Mr. Sprague Declares that He Meant Every Word of It—Kate's Early Indiscretions Unveiled —The Young Man Under the Sofa— Her Marriage to Sprague.

COLUMBUS, O., August 14.—The Narragansett Pier sensation, in which it is alleged that Kate Chase Sprague is an unhappy actor, is a sweet bit for gossips, and recalls from the almost forgotten past a story in which the name of this talented and fascinating woman figured most unpleasantly in connection with a gay young society married man. At the time of the old scandal Salmon P. Chase was governor of Ohio, the idol of his party, and the man from whom the greatest of things in a political sense was expected. He lived in an elegant residence at the head of State street and dispensed hospitality in a quiet way, for he was not then very well fixed financially. Miss Kate, his oldest daughter, presided over his establishment in a queenly way, and was the belle of the city, although still a school-girl. Miss Chase was hardly beautiful of face, but her eyes were of the sparkling kind, which impressed all with whom she came in contact. Her form, of the willowy pattern, was declared by the gallants to be perfection. She was piquant in appearance and brilliant in repartee, and if her sprightly sayings fascinated the men, they in some instances drew down upon her the ill-will of her female associates. Miss Kate was her father's idol and confidante, and he rarely attended public entertainments unless his fair daughter was at his side. As the governor's daughter Miss Chase had, of course, the entree of the best society, but for some reason she was not popular with ladies of her set. But that seemed to make little difference, for girls of her type care little for the favor of persons of their own sex, and her enemies, while they might dislike the woman, cringed to the governor's daughter, and hence she lived in an atmosphere of flattery. The brightness of the sprightly Kate attracted among others the attention of a rapid and wealthy young married man, who had recently taken to wife the beautiful daughter of an Ohio politician and journalist, who at the time was a leader in the councils of the democratic party. Being fond of society, it was not long before the fair schoolgirl noticed the preference shown for her society by the dashing benedict. According to the old-time gossips, the married admirer began his attentions by little civilities, then mild flirtations, and finally the admirer, growing more enamored, was in the habit of driving his blooded team past the school which Miss Kate attended, and taking her to ride. He grew bolder, and finally called at her father's mansion. Things went on in this way until it was the current remark in society circles that nothing good could come of this acquaintance. It was the common talk at the time that this admirer would wait on the street and pick her up at any time during the fore part of the evening. The story of these flirtations reached Governor Chase's ears, and he forbade the married man his house. But even after this, it is alleged, the indiscreet couple were in the habit of making engagements by signals with handkerchiefs. The lady would stop at the house of a friend, and he would drive past in a buggy, slowly, and meetings would be successfully made by flirting. The report that Gov. Chase administered a whipping to the admirer was well circulated at the time, and believed by many. The facts of the whipping, as current at that time, are as follows: Governor Chase had forbidden the enamored benedict from visiting his daughter, owing to stories he had heard of his boasting of his familiarity with Kate. The benedict paid no attention to the order, and continued his visits to the executive mansion. One afternoon, about 3 o'clock, in February, 1851, Governor Chase was sent from his home, and the admirer called to take Miss Kate to ride. The governor came home and caught the visitor and Kate in the room together. When the admirer heard of the governor's arrival he crawled under the sofa, but he was pulled out by the governor and horsewhipped severely, following him to his own buggy. It is stated that the effects of this whipping kept the benedict in the dark for several days. The first meeting of Miss Kate Chase and Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, was on September 10, 1860, at the unveiling of Perry's monument, at Cleveland. He became enamored of Kate, and at once commenced negotiations for her hand. After he had paid his attentions for some time, he heard of the Columbus gossip and ceased his attentions for perhaps a year. One day Governor Sprague met a gentleman from Columbus in Washington and asked him about the charges against Kate, and he was assured that Kate might have been a little indiscreet in her young days, but she was always considered a respectable young lady in Columbus society. Governor Sprague, on hearing the favorable assurance, called to see Kate the same evening, and continued from that time to wait upon her until their marriage. The scandal at the time divided the city into parties, nabobs and canaille—taking sides pro and con. Some of the young women who had been in Miss Kate's circle professed to believe that there had been something more as a basis for this story than a mere objection to habits or conduct on the part of the latter, but the prominence of the parties was sufficient to hush the story up, and shortly after the removal of the Chase family to Washington Miss Kate's society triumphs made her Columbus enemies cease to talk, and content themselves with merely enjoying the fortunes of one they had attempted to ruin. A lady who, at the time of the scandal, was a well-known society woman and a near acquaintance of Kate Chase, remarked to-night, when referring to this story: "I don't know what there is in the recent scandal, but I am satisfied the evil things said about Mrs. Sprague during her residence here were simply the work of a coterie of envious young women who were jealous of the lady's beauty, talent and social position. Why, Miss Kate, as she was then, had a dozen beaus where her associates had one, and that alone was enough to make the other girls jealous. I knew Kate Chase well, and I always looked upon her as a magnificent girl, a little too independent to care what the world said about her to make her cautious. She was not as diplomatic in her youth as she has since become, but was outspoken and at times almost defiant if any one attempted to turn her from a cherished purpose. The gossips may be right now, but I shall never believe they were in the old times of which we have been talking."

THE INCIDENT ITSELF.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, August 14.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Sprague incident has been before the public for several days, the excitement here is infinitely greater than it has been at any time since the world at large first got wind of the matter. It is asserted by respectable persons that Mr. Sprague had long entertained a strong dislike to Senator Conkling, and has treated him on previous occasions with unfriendliness if not with positive hostility. When ex-Governor Sprague left the Pier on Sunday of last week, it is said that he went to Newport with the avowed intention of forcing a quarrel upon Senator Conkling there, but missed his man by a minute only. It is stated that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Levi P. Morton, whose guest the senator was, were in the post-office waiting for the mail to open. After they had received their letters Senator Conkling went away and probably took the next boat to Narragansett Pier. At all events Senator Conkling was not seen again in Newport that day, but he was seen at Narragansett Pier at about three o'clock in the afternoon. Just after Senator Conkling left the Newport post-office ex-Governor Sprague appeared there and is said to have walked into the postmaster's room, talking freely enough, but not apparently suffering from any undue excitement. On the contrary, he appears to have behaved more rationally than is his wont, for ex-Governor Sprague's best friends say that lately his conversations have been very disconnected. It was in Newport on this occasion that ex-Governor Sprague made use of the remark that it was time that duelling was brought back to the north, for there were matters which could only be adjusted by that means. He said at the same time that any newspaper reporters that meddled with him would be summarily dealt with, and this notwithstanding the fact that the press has dealt very considerately with him in the matter of his own too frequent escapades. Senator Conkling is known to have slept one night with other guests at the house of ex-Governor Sprague here, and it is certain that he stated to a gentleman that it was his intention to stay there for a few days. Ex-Governor Sprague's wild action cannot therefore have been anticipated in any way by him.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SPRAGUE.

A correspondent personally acquainted with ex-Governor Sprague called at the latter's residence last evening, when the following conversation occurred:

Visitor—Your trouble with Mr. Conkling is the talk of the whole country?

Mr. Sprague—I am not surprised.

V.—Did you command him to leave this house?

Mr. S.—I did, and I ought to have done so before.

V.—Have you had any personal difficulty with Professor Linck, who has been teaching music in your family?

Mr. S.—None whatever. So far as I know Linck is a gentleman and a decent man. Conkling is neither.

V.—Will you be offended if I ask you if you had been drinking previous to your rencounter with Mr. Conkling?

S.—So that is part of the story now is it? Well, I tell you, honestly, I had not a drop of wine or other liquor in me at the time. I was not under alcoholic influence. Had I been I should not have given Conkling five minutes to leave the premises.

V.—Once more, Mr. Sprague, will you say explicitly that you ordered Mr. Conkling to quit this house, and threatened to shoot him if he did not immediately comply?

S.—That is precisely what I did.

V.—Shall you publish any statement of the affair over your signature?

S.—I shall not.

Mr. S. did not ask whether this conversation was to be published, and no pledge was given to him that it should not be. His statements are given verbatim.

THOUGHTS IN THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—There has been no sensation for years that has made such a stir as the culmination of the Conkling-Sprague scandal. It has been the subject upon everybody's lips to-day. From the highest to the lowest in Washington this scandal has been the one prevailing topic of discussion. There was one New York paper only that had the correct account of the affair. One of the local papers here also had the correct story, and not the idiotic burlesque wherein Mr. Sprague was presented as foaming at the mouth at a poor German teacher that he disliked. Another absurd bulletin related how Senator Conkling and Sprague had had a bitter fight over political matters. From the first there was never anything but one opinion here as to what was the real cause of the trouble. The only wonder was that an outbreak had never come before. That there was a scandalous scene is laid wholly to the gigantic effrontery of Senator Conkling. Friends of Sprague here say that the latter understood in a general way how his wife was infatuated with Mr. Conkling and had, to save scandal, practically agreed to a separation, but when Mr. Conkling came openly, bag and baggage, without any invitation, to his house, then even the mild Sprague revolted and refused to any longer play the part of what the French call a "complaisant husband." A man very prominent in public life, an ex-member of the cabinet, in speaking of this affair this evening, said: "Conkling is ruined socially and politically by this blow. It has come to such a way that there is no defense to be made. The Sprague household is broken up, and he is the cause. No man or set of men are strong enough to make even a pretense of defending his action."

Another public official, in talking about the case, said that there have been few men in high position who have not had some personal intimate friends. Mr. Conkling has for years had no intimate friends save his associates, and one man who has had a strong enough feeling for him to come forward and lock arms with him in his hour of disgrace and trial. He continued: "In times past his influence has been through his immense strength and zeal and intellectual ability, but from now on his political influence is gone as absolutely as if he were already in his grave."

A senator in the city gives an interesting reminiscence of the Lamar-Conkling quarrel. This senator said that Mrs. Sprague was the indirect cause of this sensational scene. She was waiting in the gallery, and had signified her intense anxiety to go home, and as Mr. Conkling was needed for a vote he made a strong effort to secure an adjournment. Failing in this, his irascible temper became inflamed, and the Lamar-Conkling imbroglio was the result of his disappointment. Everybody in Washington has some new incident to add to the scandalous volume of this celebrated intrigue. There is not to be found a single defender of either Mrs. Sprague or Conkling. The universal opinion is so sweeping and unlike ordinary public sentiment concerning such cases as in itself to be almost phenomenal.

SENATOR CONKLING'S HOME.

UTICA, N. Y., August 14.—Senator Conkling is understood to be in New York. His family and relatives decline to speak on the subject of the Narragansett Pier difficulty for want of trustworthy information. Senator Conkling's personal friends are quiet, but listen to everything they can hear on the subject. The public generally is giggling and waiting with considerable morbid curiosity to hear more. There was a great demand for New York papers with a report of the alleged encounter. Wags speak of the senator as "Professor Conkling," and there is a general belief that the German professor is a myth or a sobriquet. Since the failure of Senator Conkling to come home to his daughter's wedding he has lost standing with a great many of his former admirers, and they are ready to believe anything they hear of him. Mr. and Mrs. Conkling had been out riding and walking together frequently since the adjournment of congress. "The tale of two senators" is on everybody's tongue in central New York.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 14.—Mrs. Wm. Sprague returned to Canonchet to-day with the approval of the trustee of the estate. A Narragansett Pier dispatch to-night reports a stormy meeting with her husband, who, it is said, declares that he will keep the children.

White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Hall Co., August 14.—There is a splendid company of guests now present here, enjoying the rare atmosphere and unrivalled waters of this noted health resort. The grounds are handsome, the scenery grand, the hotel and cottages as neat and cosy as can be and the cuisine all that the palate could desire. The young folks enjoy dancing every evening and the older folks enjoy their "snoozing" under heavy blankets in the early morning.

Major Campbell Wallace, president of the Merchant's bank, who has been here two weeks in bad health, is considerably improved this morning, with the prospect of early recuperation.

Hon. A. H. Stephens is expected here upon his return from the north; General Toombs and Senator Hill are also among expected guests at an early day. For a model resort for health and pleasure every one finds this the leading attraction in upper Georgia.

Messrs. Johnson & Brooks are indefatigable in their efforts to please and Mr. Rogers, who presides at the office, is a courteous and obliging gentleman. Between these their guests receive every attention and are left no occasion for complaints. The popularity of the springs is growing and will be south-wide at no very remote day.

Transfer of the Grand Trunk.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

QUEBEC, August 14.—The transfer to the government of the Grand Trunk railway between Point Levis and Riviere du Loupe has been completed, and the government was to have commenced running trains over the road this morning, but old trainmen and workmen who have been discharged refuse to allow trains to move until they are reinstated. Trouble is anticipated and the military force will probably be required.

The Negro Military.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—A large meeting of representative colored citizens was held last night and a committee of seventy-five was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the colored military companies from Portsmouth, Va., New York, Baltimore and Boston, which are expected here on the 26th instant. A committee of colored citizens has also been appointed at Cape May to receive them.

Marriage in Germany.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

LONDON, August 14.—The Post's Berlin correspondent reports that the high church party has resolved to make a fresh attempt to upset the present legislation in respect to the marriage matter. It will be first broached in the general synod where an effort will be made to repeal the act making civil marriage obligatory.

WHERE IS MY MONEY?

THE STIRRING QUESTION OF THE DAY

The Escapades of the Agents of the Home and Dower Association—A Gentlemanly Way of Gathering Dimes from the Unwary—Its Operations in the South and West.

We clip the following interesting facts about the Home and Dower association from the western papers. The Chicago Tribune says that on last Friday a Mrs. Chamberlain, of that city, called at the office of the association, LaSalle street, and demanded either the loan, which had been promised her, or the return of the money which she had deposited for two certificates. "Judge" Frazel, the superintendent of agencies and grand traveling manager of the association, informed her that as soon as he could obtain New York exchange from Washington she would get her money. A similar answer was given to Lawyer Hinckley, who, for his client, sought the return of deposits of $135, which had been made with the hope of obtaining a loan of $3,000, less $900 bonus.

A dispatch to the Tribune from Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, states that the law firm of Coleman and Spence got judgment against T. H. Mink, of the firm of T. H. & B. Mink, of that city, for $5,000. The Minks are agents for the Home and Dower association and have gotten money out of a large number of persons. The association is a fraud and several parties will bring suit against it and its agents for procuring money under false pretenses.

Friday's Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the following item:

R. S. Brigham, agent for the United States Home and Dower association of Pennsylvania, with an office in the Arcade, was arrested yesterday, charged in the warrant with obtaining money under false pretenses. The warrant was sworn out by C. M. McFarland, agent of D. T. Larkin, a resident of Portsmouth, O. Larkin, through his agent, applied to Mr. Brigham for a loan of $1,000. According to the requirements of the association, Larkin was compelled to deposit $250 with Brigham, whereupon his application for the loan was forwarded to the general office at Washington. The delay which followed the application made Mr. Larkin uneasy, and he straightway caused Mr. Brigham's arrest. The latter was very indignant, and says the arrest was not only uncalled for, but is an outrage. Such is Mr. Brigham's story. Mr. Larkin, who is a lawyer, however, claims that the association which Brigham represents is not on the square. Mr. T. C. Campbell has been retained by Brigham to defend him, and the case will be thoroughly ventilated through the courts. If the business be crooked the trial will show it up.

A reporter of the Chicago Tribune interviewed Judge Frazel in reference to the Fon Du Lac matter, but the judge gave him no satisfaction—said he knew nothing about it. The reporter asked him if he knew that his (Cincinnati) organization has not made a loan in either northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wyoming and Dakota. The judge declined so talk about it. The reporter asked him why he had not granted the loans and thereby kept the promises made by the agents throughout the country, but the judge was silent. The reporter asked him if it was true that himself was once arrested in Cincinnati on the charge of having obtained money under false promises. The judge was startled, but said emphatically, "I don't propose to tell. Then follows a brief quarrel between the reporter and the judge in which the latter charges him with trying to force things out of him, and as Mr. Conkling was needed for a vote he made a strong effort to secure an adjournment. Failing in this, his irascible temper became inflamed, and the Lamar-Conkling imbroglio was the result of his disappointment. Everybody in Washington has some new incident to add to the scandalous volume of this celebrated intrigue. There is not to be found a single defender of either Mrs. Sprague or Conkling. The universal opinion is so sweeping and unlike ordinary public sentiment concerning such cases as in itself to be almost phenomenal.

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CRIME AND CASUALTY.

The Body of the Late A. T. Stewart—Shooting, Robberies, etc.

NEW YORK, August 13.—It is now asserted positively that the family and friends of the late A. T. Stewart have been apprised of an offer made by parties who claim to be able to produce the body of the deceased millionaire, and who have establi shed genuineness of their offer by sending the silver plate and handles of the burial casket to this city. It is stated that the parties claim to be in Montreal, and have opened negotiations through a lawyer in this city, enclosing a fee of $500 for his services. They offer to produce the remains for $250,000. The lawyer has laid the matter before Police Superintendent Walling, and deposited the plate and other articles forwarded to him at the police headquarters. Judge Hilton, however, refuses, it is said, to accede to the demands of the parties. It is alleged the remains are in an excellent state of preservation.

RICHMOND, August 13.—Intelligence has been received here from Pincastle, Va., to the effect that James Stevens, residing in To etourt county, shot and instantly killed his wife Sunday evening last. The children say their parents were quarreling, when Stevens seized a pistol, which his wife attempted to keep from him, and in the scuffle the weapon was discharged, the ball penetrating her heart. Stevens took to the woods and at last accounts had not been arrested. The parties are well connected.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Jack Gleason, a street contractor, shot and killed William Keiker at the national park last night. Gleason, it is charged, some time since seduced a Miss Mills, a fact about which much has been said, and it was regarding this matter that the men quarreled, with the above result.

BOSTON, August 13.—A private dispatch from London says the British steamer Semiramide, from Boston July 29, for Liverpool is a total loss. The crew was saved. The vessel and cargo were probably insured in Europe.

PARIS, August 13.—M. Quelfissi, republican, has been elected a member of the council general of Corsica, replacing a Bonapartist.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The British steamer Corsica, from Cardiff for New York, came in collision with the steamer Semiramide, from Boston for Liverpool, one hundred miles west of Fastnet. The Semiramide was sunk. Her crew were saved and landed at Queenstown. Both vessels are iron.

LONDON, August 13.—Danish newspapers state that a terrific thunder storm occurred in that kingdom on the 4th instant. Over one hundred farm houses were destroyed and fifty persons killed. Damage to crops is incalculable.

PETERSBURG, Va., August 13.—This morning T. F. Chappell, a merchant of Dunwoodie county, was shot and dangerously wounded by a neighbor named Pritchard, for trespassing on his premises, after having been previously warned against it. Pritchard was denied bail, and will be held to await the action of the grand jury.

BOSTON, August 13.—The steamer "Semiramide" was sunk a hundred miles west of Fastnet by a collision with the British steamer "Corsica." She was a freighting steamer of the Baring line, running from here to England. She had no passengers, but carried a cargo valued at $92,000.

FALL RIVER, August 13.—Walter Paine, third treasurer of the American linen company, has been speculating in cotton futures, and is a defaulter to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. His transactions were similar to those of his brother-in-law Durfee, of Mechanics' Mill.

DETROIT, August 13.—Hatching's warehouse and the steamer Steinhoff were destroyed by fire here to-day. Loss $25,000.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Thos. P. Shellcross and Z. Tidball, special agents of the postoffice department, began to-day with closed doors the investigation of the charges against Postmaster Tyler, of this city, preferred by B. F. Mathews, a recently discharged clerk. Neither the accused nor the accuser were allowed to be present during the examination of witnesses. Late this afternoon the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Alderman Clark, of Cincinnati, convicted of fraudulent practices in connection with the last congressional election, in that city, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and was heard before Justice Strong, of the United States supreme court, yesterday. The prisoner claims that his imprisonment is illegal, on account of the unconstitutionality of the laws. Justice Strong said the case involved highly important questions and should be heard by a full bench of the United States supreme court. He, therefore, postponed it until the October term of that court, admitting Clark to bail in $5,000.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—The Spanish steamer Enrique arrived at the quarantine last night from Havana with one case of yellow fever on board.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Richard R. Derry, a murderer of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was brought here this morning from Leadville, Colorado, and was to have been taken to Arkansas to-day and delivered to the state authorities, but although heavily shackled and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guards while waiting for the train at the union depot and escaped. He is thought to have been assisted and carried away by friends. Derry, while deputy sheriff of Jefferson county, Arkansas, in February last shot and killed William H. Davis in a dispute growing out of a game of cards.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The wife of Jules Buisson committed suicide at her residence this evening by shooting herself in the right temple. She leaves seven children, the youngest two weeks old. Family trouble is the alleged cause of the act.

Isaac Jefferson, an old negro, was shot and seriously wounded by a notorious ruffian, Billy Cain, while protecting an aged colored woman from robbery by Cain and one Houghton.

Colored Prospectors.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Eight cars pretty well filled with colored men of the better class, well dressed and having money, arrived at East St. Louis yesterday evening from different points in Mississippi en route for Kansas on a prospecting trip. They were prompted by reports of fabulous crops, and it is understood that if they are not favorably impressed with Kansas they will either return directly home or examine some other northern state with a view of emigrating.

LATER.—It appears that the party of colored men who passed through East St. Louis last night was gotten up by the merchants and planters in Mississippi with a view of giving such negroes as wish an opportunity to go west to judge of the country for themselves, and if they like it, to remain; if otherwise, return, the expense of the trip being nominal. Many planters apprehend that after the present cotton crop is picked there will be an extensive exodus of negroes from the south. Some of them therefore got up the excursion believing that either the representative colored men who might go would be disappointed with Kansas and return or that their unfavorable accounts would have a strong influence with the negroes generally and prevent any extensive migratory movement. Quite a large number of the whites who took advantage of the cheap rate also joined the party and have gone on to Kansas.

From Rome.

ROME, GA., August 11.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: At the fairs heretofore held in your city I notice that you have firemen, militiary and other contests, which always have a tendency to bring these organizations up to a point of perfection. Why can't the managers get up a "hand contest," having a purse of two or three hundred dollars for the prize, and let the contest take place early in the week and employ the successful band to play through the week at a salary sufficient to make it worth contesting for. It seems that music ought to be encouraged more in the south than it is. You can see at the fourth where they have amateur band contests, and the amateur bands are always good. We need something to stir them up and make them take the interest that should be taken in music. Hoping that you will stir the managers up on this subject, I am truly, AMATEUR MUSICIAN.

The News from South Africa.

LONDON, August 13.—The Times, in a leading article summarizing a series of letters from South Africa, extending over a fortnight after the battle of Ulundi, says: "Our hopes that the war was virtually ended are rather increased than diminished by the latest dates. Concurrent reports from fugitives and chiefs who have surrendered go to show that Cetewayo had determined to stake all on this battle. He had been persuaded that his troops on previous occasions had been defeated only through bad leadership."

The Rochester Races.

ROCHESTER, August 14.—The attendance at to-day's races was nearly 10,000. The 2:24 race was won by Sir A. Barrett; best time 2:21¼. The pacing race was won by Sleepy Tom; best time, 2:13½. Rarus trotted three heats for a special purse. The first was made in 2:17¾, and the second in 2:16. On the last heat a quarter was made in 33, a half in 1:06, a three-quarters in 1:40 and a mile in 2:13½.

Connecting the Seas.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 14.—The Vedomost states that Councilor Danitoff has been directed by the government to report upon the best means of connecting the Caspian and Black seas by a canal.

New Cotton Tie.

Mr. Wat A. Haven has invented the Georgia hook tie, which we are satisfied is destined to have quite a run. The design is simple, easily managed and understood. Mr. Haven is very much inclined to establish a factory here for their manufacture.

Unintentional.

In our account of a raid on an establishment on Decatur street, we located it in the Willingham building. There is no complaint of that building that we are aware of, and we thus cheerfully make the correction.

Death of Bishop Odenheimer.

BURLINGTON, N. J., August 14.—Bishop Odenheimer died of Bright's disease at two o'clock to-day.

Hiram M. Brooks.

MORRISTOWN, N. Y., August 14.—Hiram M. Brooks, an old and well-known New York cotton broker, died here suddenly this morning.

Prof. Means's School.

We call attention to the card of Prof. T. F. Means, whose select school in this city is patronized by many of our best citizens. As a teacher and disciplinarian, Prof. Means is most favorably known. He will have a fine opening when the next term of his school begins. Some of the boys who bore off the highest honors at Georgia colleges this summer were prepared by him.

ON THE SCENT.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE DETECTIVES

Ed. Murphy's Party Capture Detective Jones's Game and Bring Him to Atlanta—The Prisoner Said to be Secreted in the City, Chained and Gagged.

Early yesterday morning a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, by mere accident, was informed that George Williams, the Alabama negro, who, it is supposed by some, is the murderer of old man Defoor and wife, had been captured and brought to Atlanta the day previous and hid away in a room in this city. The reporter at once commenced to work up the case and soon had all of the details in his possession. The negro reached Atlanta at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the custody of Mr. Cannon, a citizen of Salem, Alabama.

SOME STRANGE PROCEEDINGS.

As soon as the train reached the depot Mr. Cannon stepped from the train with his prisoner and carried him to the office of the Southern express company when he was identified by Mr. W. W. Clayton as George Williams, a former employe of the company at the Atlanta office. When it had become a settled fact that the negro in question was George Williams he was carried to the house of Mr. Jack Smith, who resides near Oglethorpe park, and there confined until after dark, when he was marched back into the city and furnished with quarters in the room on Broad street, formerly occupied by the Young Men's library association. The negro was detained there all night, and for what we know is still confined at that place securely chained and handcuffed and watchfully guarded, it is said, by Mr. Smith. As the whole matter of the arrest and confinement of George Williams was kept a secret by interested parties, the reporter had to skirmish around and get up such particulars as could be gathered on the outside. From various sources we have managed to get what we believe are the particulars of the affair.

CAPTURE OF THE NEGRO.

George Williams is the negro for whom Detective Jones got a requisition from Governor Colquitt upon Governor Cobb, of Alabama.

Before Mr. Jones reached Salem, Alabama, with his requisition papers, the negro was arrested by Mr. Zack Lamb, a farmer living near the city, upon the authority of a telegram from Detective Murphy, of Atlanta. From what we learn the arrest was made as follows: Mr. Lamb, upon receiving the telegram, hunted up George Williams, and found him at a small house about twelve miles from Salem. The arrest was made, but before the negro was brought away he managed to effect an escape. Mr. Lamb then armed himself with a shot-gun and followed after the negro. After hunting for several hours he finally came up with the supposed murderer in a peach orchard a few miles away from the place that he had made his escape.

The negro, when flushed the second time, was standing in the peach orchard pelting and eating peaches with a large dirk knife that he had in his hand. The negro, seeing that he was about to be recaptured, threw his dirk into some bushes and commenced running at a lively rate of speed. Mr. Lamb, with the view of bringing the negro to a stand and securing his arrest, fired at him, and it is said that some of the buckshot with which the gun was loaded took effect in the negro's leg. The leaden persuader had the effect of causing the negro to stop and make an unconditional surrender. The negro was then brought to Salem by Mr. Lamb, where he was joined by Mr. Cannon. The knife, we are informed, was never found and its whereabouts is still unknown. Shortly after Mr. Lamb and his prisoner met Mr. Cannon in the city, Detective Jones and Captain Aldridge, of the Atlanta police force, reached Salem and had a consultation with them with reference to who should take the prisoner.

ROWING OVER THE REWARD.

Mr. Jones exhibited his requisition papers, and Mr. Lamb showed up the prisoner and the telegrams received from Mr. Murphy at Atlanta, authorizing his arrest. Captain Aldridge, who was associated with Mr. Jones, made a proposition to Lamb and Cannon to work up the case together and djvide the proceeds. This proposition was rejected, and the parties separated. Mr. Jones came to Atlanta, and reached here yesterday morning at four o'clock and Captain Aldridge arrived here yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

From a gentleman who has seen George Williams we learn that he is quite black and of ordinary stature, with broad shoulders. His feet, which are bare and very large, look as though they have never been encased in in a pair of shoes. Parties who ought to know all about the arrest and confinement of the negro, say they are perfectly ignorant of the whereabouts of the negro, but say that they think that he will be arrested very soon. What evidence there is against the negro we do not know, as we have been unable to draw the captors out upon the subject.

A THIN LOOKING CASE.

The only evidence that is publicly known against the negro, is that he was seen to have a dirk knife in his possession that was stained with blood, and that Saturday morning last, in the union passenger depot in this city his wife was seen with a shawl that answers the description of the one which Mrs. Defoor was seen to wear a short time before her death. The shawl was wrapped around a baby which she had in her arms. The shawl and the dirk knife, as far as we know, have not been secured.

It is said that Saturday last George Williams and his wife purchased two tickets at the depot for some point in Alabama, but did not board the West Point train until it reached East Point, having either walked to that town or gone there by private conveyance for the purpose of boarding the train unnoticed.

MUM'S THE WORD.

At a late hour last night we called at the room where George Williams is confined for the purpose, if possible, of gathering any details that might be given us by those who had charge of the prisoner. A gentle tap brought a gentleman to the door, whom we at once recognized as Mr. Jack Smith. The dress of that gentleman indicated that he had retired for the night when we called and that he had been forced to get up by our untimely visit. We asked Mr. Smith if there was anything that he could give us for publication. In a few words he told us that he was only the guard and that for all information we should see Mr. E. C. Murphy, whom we would doubtless find somewhere on Marietta street. Shortly after this we succeeded in coming up with Mr. Murphy, whom we found standing in front of the Reading Room. Numerous inquiries were made of Mr. Murphy with reference to the case and negative answers were all that we could get. He plead ignorance to knowing anything whether in reference to the arrest or confinement of the negro, and after a short and unsuccessful interview we left him.

As the matter now stands George Williams, the supposed murderer of Defoor and his wife, is confined without any legal authority that we can learn. We have endeavored to ascertain by what authority he is held in custody in a private room. If he is the guilty party or if there are any good reasons why he should be held, it looks as though Fulton county jail should be the proper place to hold him, and not a private bed-room in the heart of the city, guarded by a man who is neither an officer of the law nor in possession of any legal authority. Should the negro escape, who would be the responsible party? This is a case which should command the attention of the police force, and we can see no reason why some action was not taken by them in the matter yesterday, as it was known to nearly every member. George Williams is not a prisoner, but a citizen of the state of Georgia who is deprived of his liberty by men without any authority whatever.

We are informed that the holders of the negro arrested him in Alabama without any requisition from the governor of this state, that document being in the possession of Detective Jones, who was authorized to go and make the arrest. He is also held without any warrant sworn out in this state and by no authority whatever that we know of. It was at the instance of Mr. Tom Moore that Governor Colquitt issued the requisition upon Governor Cobb for the delivery of the accused to Mr. Jones, and we are informed that Mr. Moore will decline to pay the reward offered by him for the arrest of the negro to any other man than Mr. Jones.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Day in Memphis—Savannah Refutes Certain Allegations.

MEMPHIS, August 14.—Twenty-six new cases of fever were reported up to noon today, 19 of whom are colored. Among the whites are ex-Alderman Thomas Moffett, Christian Riser and Mrs. Kennedy. Nine interments have been reported by the undertakers—Dr. Oscar Berty, Lizzie Summers, Jacob Clements, Mrs. Anna Dow, Thomas Donney, J. M. Tighe, Lizzie McElroy, John Gillighan, (colored) Maud Roe, (colored). Two of these parties died beyond the city limits. Mayor Guy is considered out of danger. Ed Moon shows a slight improvement. Ed Shloss is not so well today. The weather is warm.

One case of yellow fever was reported among the orphans of the Confield colored asylum of Dunlap street. There are about forty children in the institution, but this case has been isolated, and further spreading of the disease is not anticipated.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 14.—The board of sanitary commissioners have submitted a report to the city council, which was unanimously adopted, emphatically refuting certain representations imputed to Dr. A. Bell, sanitary inspector at the national board of health of this district, published in a New York paper on the 29th ultimo. The board pronounced it without foundation and a misrepresentation of their views, and of the views of a large number of practicing physicians of this city, and of the assumption of Dr. Bell, that the people do not realize their danger and do not believe that they can have yellow fever unless it is brought to them from somewhere else, and that the disease never reaches seaport towns except by ships. The implication given by this assertion that the city council and board have confined their efforts to any of the theories is rejected as an unjust reflection since the exercise of a rigid system of quarantine has been combined with a vigorous local sanitation. The statement in reference to the filthy condition of Biebo canal is also pronounced without foundation, and the board challenges Dr. Bell or anyone else to prove the origin of a single case of yellow fever occurring on board any ship which has left this port which was due to the impurity of river water taken from any point adjacent thereto. The board condemns the publication of articles such as the one under consideration, which can only affect the public mind injuriously without accomplishing the least sanitary benefit and request that the national board of health adopt such measures as will hereafter prevent the publication, by their official representatives, of hastily formed opinions, which are prejudicial to the public welfare, and which have not been substantiated by sufficient evidence.

Forty cases in all were reported to the board of health to-day, 30 of whom were colored. But one additional interment is reported—Miss Johanna Ostman. The Shelby county medical society met last night and passed a resolution approving the proposition of Dr. Jerome Cochrane and urging the national board of health to make such an appropriation as will to the fullest extent enable the authorities to carry out his plans. The local board of health also met and expressed an earnest desire to co-operate with the state and national boards in every measure calculated to arrest the spread of the fever, and physicians and others were requested to enforce his suggestion as far as possible. In cases where isolation cannot be made effective a guard will be supplied by the board of health to enforce the instructions in conformity with Dr. Cochrane's plans. A force of special sanitary officers was engaged to-day in posting flags on all houses where the yellow fever has appeared. The work of disinfection will begin immediately. Miss Gracie Prestidge, daughter of Colonel J. S. Prestidge, a prominent member of the present safety committee, is prostrated with the fever. Ed. Schloss is in a critical

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA.

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THE DAILY edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

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Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

TERMS PER ANNUM, postage free, one copy $1.50; six months, $1.00; ten copies one year, $12.50; twenty copies, $20.00.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 15, 1879.

THE national board of health has developed into a bureau of disinfectants. The general impression is that the board ought to be disinfected.

A LEADING editorial in the New York Tribune under the head of "Shot Gun Despotism" makes no allusion to the situation in Rhode Island.

WHILE John Sherman and the monometal maniacs are engaged in an unsuccessful attempt to belittle silver, they should turn their attention to the real price of gold. This metal, 24 carats fine, is worth 4 cents a grain or 96 cents a pennyweight. The American gold dollar contains 23.2200 grains of 24-carat gold, and its commercial value is therefore only 92.88-100 cents. And yet the gold dollar is held to be the unit of value for all dollars.

THE house committee on rules met at Long Branch the other day, but the republican members were absent, and on motion of Mr. Stephens the committee concluded to map out no line of policy with respect to the codification or revision of the rules in the absence of the republican representatives, and that no action be taken or recommendation be made to the house unless it be unanimous. The republicans have thus accomplished the object for which they have been working, which is to allow the rules to remain as they are, hoping thereby to be able hereafter, as heretofore, to obstruct legislation by the democrats.

During the War.

It flatters us to know that our thoughtful contemporary, the Athens Watchman, keeps a scrap-book in which are preserved the wisest and best utterances of THE CONSTITUTION. That such a scrap-book is in existence and that it is frequently and freely consulted by our contemporary, we have the most gratifying evidence. Recently, when Mr. Stephens addressed the members of the legislature, we deemed the occasion a fitting one to pay a small tribute to the venerable Georgia statesman. It was not only a small tribute, but a very feeble one, but it pleased the Watchman so well that the editor thereof, pasting it in his scrap-book, happened upon something else we had written about the sage of Liberty Hall when some of the over-zealous young independents were anxious to bring him out as a candidate for congress in opposition to the democratic party. We do not remember what we said at the time, and our friend with the scrap-book does not quote it; but it reminds us of the remark of a tough Georgia citizen who recently returned from Texas after a long residence in that state. He was accosted by an old acquaintance: "Why, howdy, Jones! Ain't you the man that "shot Smith?" "Well, squire, I b'lieve "I did sorter turn loose an' let him have "it, but that was during the war."

Our recollection is that we merely seized hold of Mr. Stephens and organized him whether or no, and in this we were handsomely aided and abetted by a very large majority of the democrats of the eighth district. We couldn't spare the veteran, and so we surrounded him, brought him into the organized camp and elected him commander of the democratic troops. It is this fact that has worried and troubled the independents, and to this fact we are indebted for the scrap-book reminiscences of the Watchman. Perhaps we did fire a blank cartridge, or two, at Mr. Stephens, but all this occurred during the war. We regard Jones, the returned Texas refugee, as a very able citizen. His explanation would be a sufficient answer to a charge of murder even.

Our Success at Paris.

Commissioner-General McCormick had an article with the above caption in the North American Review for July, and has since sent it to us in pamphlet form. The brochure is an interesting and valuable statement of the results achieved from the American exhibit at the Paris exposition, and the commissioner-general, with that rare practical good sense which distinguishes him, estimates our success upon the basis of business results. Without repeating a platitude or suggesting an argument his article throughout is a logical and convincing testimony to the commercial benefits of national participation in these great world's fairs. When he states that "the success of our exhibitors at Paris was "positive, substantial and remarkable," he announces a truth to which every subsequent fact in the article is an invincible testimony.

Governor McCormick states clearly and precisely the measure of success achieved in each department, as evidenced by the testimony of candid judges, by the awards of the international juries and by the substantial recognitions of merit which come from all countries in the shape of orders for the manufactures and productions of which specimens were exhibited. The United States had 1,200 exhibitors, received 853 awards, and in many competitive trials brought away the grand prizes from the oldest and most celebrated artisan industries of Europe. In all respects the country, with a comparatively poorer indorsement to the commission than had ever before been granted, made an exhibition that reflected honor upon the American name and extorted the fullest recognition from those who would have preferred to pass us by with the poor compliment that our work was that of promising novices.

In our educational, machinery and agricultural divisions the success of the exhibits was pronounced and in the highest degree flattering. The exhibits were the wonder and admiration of the intelligent and skilled judges of all countries, and had they not felt apprehensions from the great merits of the display they would have felt constrained to applaud with enthusiasm every evidence there given of the rapid progress of our people.

We are unable to quote, as we would like to do, from the carefully collated and eloquent array of testimonials contained in Governor McCormick's article, but we synopsize the whole argument when we say that the American exhibit of 1878 has placed our country in competition for the trade of the world in many fields of production that heretofore had been monopolized by the people of Europe. The increase in the reports of our manufactures and productions, growing out of this exhibition, is already the subject of pride and congratulation.

It would be leaving this mention incomplete not to acknowledge that the chief credit for the phenomenal success of the exhibits at Paris is due to the energy, foresight and admirable administrative abilities of the commissioner-general, Governor McCormick. He had no holiday labor upon his hands, but out of the chaos of materials afforded him he brought forth a representation of our arts and industries that was truly marvelous. The country owes him thanks that its name was not disgraced and hrsono beyond any yet paid him for having brought home to it a success and rewards of merit that go to swell the sum of its glories. Patient, persistent, unflagging in his labors and masterly in his methods he did that for us in Paris which was better than the dispersal of hostile navies. He laid, we cannot but believe, the foundations of a foreign export trade that will add millions to the wealth of this country, rekindle the spent fires of hundreds of furnaces and carry in peaceful triumphs the name of America where our armies could never have taken it.

The California Constitution.

Probably the most unique instrument in the way of constitution making in this country, is the constitution of California. It has been more abused and more praised than any known piece of history, but there are very few people who really know anything about it. Its provisions are queer and strange, and yet exhibit a certain sort of lusty vigor that might well find emulators on this side of the slope.

In the first place the fight on the railroads is severe and uncompromising. A board of three commissioners is appointed, and the state divided into three departments, with one commissioner in charge of each. This commissioner is absolute in his power over the railroads. He makes, changes and adjusts freights and fares—he prescribes how the roads shall keep their accounts—he examines their books, orders investigations, and sifts things as he pleases, having the power to issue subpœnas, etc. He hears and determines complaints against the roads and fines the company $20,000 for breaking his rules, and fines the officers $5,000 and one year's imprisonment. The legislature can besides all this confer further powers if it is thought necessary. If a member dares to receive a free ticket or a ticket at a discount, he forfeits his seat in the legislature.

The Chinese come in for their share of trouble. Their presence is declared to be dangerous to the state—no corporation is to employ them and they can have no work on any public works—they are not to be counted in computing the representative power of the state—and the state has the power to prescribe the conditions of their existence, and cities or counties are to have the power to exclude them altogether if they see fit. Contracts for futures or products not delivered on the day the trade is made, are null and void, and money paid on such trades as these may be recovered by the person paying it. The courts are never closed. Their session is continuous, but no judge is entitled to receive his salary unless he can swear that there is no case in his court undecided that has been on the books for trial more than 90 days. The salaries are munificent, the chief-justice and his six associates getting $6,000 a year. It is prescribed that each county shall have at least one superior court judge whose salary shall be $3,500 per annum. In all civil actions three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict, and it is not necessary that twelve men may be put on a jury. Any number that the parties contesting agree on will make a jury.

The legislature is put on good terms. The pay for each session is fixed by the body itself, and may go up as high as $8 per day, but there shall be no pay after 60 days session. An allowance of $25 is made to each member for contingent expenses for the session. There can be no local legislation. Lobbying is made a felony, and any man who tries to influence a member by bribery, reward or promise thereof, intimidation or other dishonest means is subject to punishment. The governor gets $6,000 a year salary, but cannot be elected United States senator during his term of office. The labor of convicts cannot be hired out, but must be employed entirely on the state works. Directors are made directly responsible to stockholders and depositors for all embezzlements. If a piece of property is mortgaged the owner pays taxes on the assessed value, less the mortgage and the holder of the mortgage pays interest on the full value of that. Property is defined to be all things and matters, real and personal, capable of private ownership, and all property except growing crops, public property, and that property which is exempted by United States laws is to be taxed ad valorem. The preamble provides that all provisions of the constitution shall be mandatory and prohibitory—although it is a pretty good constitution—though a strange and bold one.

CONKLING has probably discovered by this time that the metropolitan papers of New York play a comparatively unimportant part in furnishing the public with news. They suppressed, for a few days, the facts concerning his escapade at Narragansett Pier, but the public got the news. Mr. Conkling will have to stand in with all the boys before he can suppress matters of public interest in the real newspapers of the country.

BLAINE'S family consists of a wife, six children, a strong-minded sister-in-law, an oiled sun-stroke and a friend named Mulligan.

CLEARLY enough Conkling needs domesticating.

THE evidence is not yet all in, but it is apparent that the Utica rooster did a rushing business in German tutors the other day.

LINCK, the escaped German tutor, seems to have been considerable of a dummy. The only wonder is that Conkling didn't seize upon the poor fellow and tear him to tatters.

THE organs are remarking, with considerable bitterness that there is not a daily republican paper in the south. They say this fact is an evidence of bulldozing.

GENERAL EWING made speeches last year in which he argued the impassibility of resuming specie payments. The fact that specie payments have not been resumed would seem to be still another evidence that Ewing is a prophet.

THE administration has adopted a very good plan. When a republican office-holder does his duty and isn't implicated in stealing, he is furnished a diploma. Thus far Andrew Clark is the only republican official, to our knowledge, that has been presented with a blue ribbon. Still, the idea is a good one. The few officials that are really honest will feel flattered, and those who steal will make strenuous endeavors to cover up their tracks.

MR. BONNER'S horse, Edwin Forrest, made a mile in 2:13½ the other day. Mr. Bonner should have his watch repaired.

AMERICAN statesmen have a good deal more genuine independence than those of England. There is Disraeli, for instance. This enfeebled politician is compelled to get Sara Bernhardt to carve a bust for him. How different from our own Dr. Zachary Chandler, who goes out in the wood-shed and carves his own busts. And they are large, ripe busts, too, and notwithstanding the wear and tear to which they are subjected, they sometimes last more than a week.

IT is to Watterson's credit that Conkling didn't dine with him. Another reputation has been mysteriously preserved.

THE business at Narragansett Pier has developed the fact that there are more sickly editors in New York city than in any other town on the continent.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer objects to the use of the word "jeopardied" by a Tennessee editor. We "hazardize" nothing in saying that the Tennessee editor would rather be right than president of a Rhode Island Conkling mill.

THE Chandler demijohn is still gurgling in Maine.

THURLOW WEED still lives and is the victim of interviewers. The season has arrived when the old man should be given a rest.

JOHN SHERMAN is a partner in a sash and blind factory. He knows how to pull down the blinds on his questionable transactions.

BLANTON DUNCAN, who awhile ago was the rankest of that class known as democratic bourbons, is now howling in the wilderness of Maine. He arraigns the democracy for reviving the doctrine of state rights and says its course, if not its purposes, tends toward another war. This comes of not following our advice. When Blant. was ramping and rearing around loose in Kentucky we advised the democrats to capture and manacle him.

POSTSCRIPT.

JOHN KELLY is fighting Tilden's shadow on the canvass spread for 1880.

OLD man Blatant Duncan, of Kentucky, is heaving the greenback yawp in Maine.

CONKLING'S thanksgiving jubilee is to the air of "Willie, you have missed me!"

PROFESSOR LINCK appears to have been the Bessie Turner of the Conkling-Sprague affair.

SENATOR THURMAN has gone to Halifax. And so have his hopes for the presidency.

CONKLING properly belongs in the party of the "honorable bilks."

IT is thought Abe Hewitt is off somewhere on a green corn dance.

SARAH BERNHARDT calls her boy her "Little Accident;" but accidents will happen in the best regulated families.

THE healthiest things about the national board of health are the salaries paid to its members.

MISS ANNA W. WILLIAMS, a school-teacher of Philadelphia, is the original from whose face was modeled the head of Liberty on the new silver dollar.

JOHN C. HENDRIX, of this city, has been appointed a gauger in the second Georgia revenue district. Another booster for the Sherman boom.

SUNSET COX issues a bulletin that he is "far aloof from the wolf's black jaw and dull ass's hoof," which is the poetry of a summer season on the back wood-shed roof.

CINCINNATI is already bidding for both the national conventions next year. That is an eligible place for the slaughtered candidates to find their beers.

"OLD SI."

He Points the Moral of the Conkling-Sprague Affair.

Old Si laid his hand upon his knee-cap and said:

"Dis hyar sporadick tech ob de rumatiz 'minds me dat hits gwine ter rain 'bout fo'r days an' I'se lierbul ter lose de run ob de story."

"Which story?"

"Dat leetle romance up yonder in Rode Hum, 'twixt Conkling an' Guv'ner Sprague."

"What do you think of it, Si, anyhow?"

"Well, sah; my 'pinions on dese hyar queschins is purty solid, fer er fack! Now, in dis case I'se clar'ly satersfide dat de Guv. wuz totin' 'round de bes' argyment dat 'wuz lef' him in de premises."

"Then you approve of the shot-gun remedy for domestic invasions?"

"Jess sdackly! An' whenebber er man gits hisself up ter dat pitch, whedder he's er musick teacher fum Germany er a chin-musisham fum New Yawk, dat he goes inter kamp on anudder man's home lot, de owner of de lot hez got de rite ter use er rit ob jeckment wid ha'r-triggers an' senter-fire buck-shot kyartridges!"

"Perhaps the law forbids and furnishes another sort of remedy?"

"Dat maiks so wid de law dey puts order sheep-skin kivers, but dar's er ourition law ob dis hyar lan' dat when er man buys er marridge-license he gits de rite wid hit ter organize funerils in his nabrhood in dese sort ob 'mergincies!"

"And that looks reasonable."

"Dat's de smoob-bore logick dat'l wind up de debate jess ez well in Rode Hum ez in Georgy, an' hit's dat sort ob er seckshun ob de kode dat's tacked up on my doah-post, yer heah me!"

And then the old man limped away to escape the shower.

IN GENERAL.

—Governor Sprague thought he had found the missing Linck.

—Governor Hendricks is confident of General Ewing's election.

—The only place where the bald-heads do not struggle for the front seats is in the Indian country.

—A white man who had married a negress offered color blindness as an excuse.—Boston Courier.

—A goat always begins a sentence with "But,—" And sometimes stops one with it.—Public Opinion.

—A party of Frenchmen lately ascended Mount Rosa, in the Alps, but came very near freezing to death.

"One more unfortunate,
Sick of his gal,
Ended his foolishness
In the canal."

—Miss Gerkin is the belle of a Nebraska town, and all the boys of the village are cultivating a taste for this sweet pickle.

—Table etiquette by the Detroit Free Press: "Take your ear of corn in one hand, or both—the main point is to get away with the corn."

—A man in London was recently sent to prison for three months, under the vagrant act, for swindling an American by the three-card monte trick.

—It is rumored at Washington that Mr. Key will be sent as minister to Russia, and "a distinguished republican from the south" become postmaster-general.

—When a New Jersey mosquito enters a man's sleeping-room, his first impression is that there is a brass band under his window and that he is called on for a speech.

—Lady de Clifford, married, and aged sixteen, is much admired in England for her beauty; but Mrs. Langtry remarks with a sweet sneer that infants don't count.

—"Pa, what does nobby mean?" "Stylish, my dear." "Well, pa, your nose must be very stylish, for grandma says you've got the knobbiest nose in town."

—If the department of agriculture were locked up and the key thrown away, it is not believed that the people would experience any loss.—Cincinnati Commercial.

—The Vicksburg health report for Sunday, the 10th, duly signed by the president and secretary of the board of health, is as follows: "Health prevails to an alarming extent."

—An equestrian statue of the prince of Wales was unveiled at Bombay June 26. It is a gift to the city by Sir Albert Lassoon, and commemorates the visit of the prince in 1875-6.

—It is said that Count Schouvaloff remarked recently to Lord Beaconsfield: "Confess, milord, that there are only two things worth living for—politics and pretty women."

—Little Georgie Dobbie playfully set fire to a heap of brushwood close to a powder magazine at Marquette, Mich. Curiously enough, this happened on the last day of Georgie's life.

—John Sherman is a great financier. He can't help it. He was born that way. According to his brother, W. T., his first decent suit of clothes was bought with $50 borrowed money.

—An American named John Denning was lately before a London magistrate on a charge of attempting to kill himself, and was remanded to Newgate for a week after his examination.

—An exchange says: "There is no royal road to matrimony." Correct; both king and pauper have to walk right up to the captain's office and interview the old man.—Waterloo Observer.

—According to the new German law court regulations, which are to come into operation October 1 next, German will be the only language which can be used before the tribunals of the empire.

—Smallest boy: "Better give in at once cos I'm bound to lick yer." Small boy: "How d'yer know yer a-going to lick me?" Smallest boy: "Cos I'm stronger than you; I ehew tobacker and you don't."

—Say what we will, it is not the necessaries of life which lead into temptation, but rather the luxuries. As Douglas Jerrold said: "Honest bread is very well—it is the butter that gets us into trouble."

—A statue of Rabelais is to be set up at Chinon. A statue of General Foy, the liberal orator of Louis XVIII.'s reign was recently unveiled at Ham, and statues are proposed for Theophile Gautier and Beranger.

—The site granted by Dean Stanley for the statue of the late prince imperial is in a recess to Henry VII.'s chapel, in Westminster Abbey, near the spot where Cromwell's remains lay till they were disturbed at the restoration.

—Two fights in Madison, Ky., thirteen shots fired, nobody hurt and a republican elected to the legislature. When a country starts to the dogs it looks like everything is greased for the occasion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The three proudest moments of a man's life, between the cradle and the grave, are, when he gets his first pair of red top boots, when the girls first call him "Mister," and when the doctor tells him it's a boy.—Steubenville Herald.

—Frank Melville, the famous circus rider, has fallen heir to £200,000 left him by a sister in Australia. The announcement appeared the other day in a St. Louis paper where the show in which Melville is engaged was exhibiting.

—The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader predicts that in the fifth congressional district of that state the Hon. H. E. J. Boardman will not only get the solid democratic vote, but also a large greenback vote, and it says that his chances of election are very good.

—The queen, on receiving intelligence of the brilliant victory of the British arms in Zululand, immediately sent off by telegraph her congratulations to Lady Chelmsford upon the auspicious event. The telegram was couched in the warmest terms of praise.

—Mr. Davis, who is the dummy at the head of the Maine republican funeral procession, tried to make a speech at Portland the other day, but broke down completely. "At this point," says the Press, "Mr. Davis's voice failing, he retired from the platform."

—Twenty-seven relatives of Wells and Anderson, the talented gentlemen of the Louisiana returning board, are now on the rolls of the New Orleans customhouse. The liberal way in which Mr. Hayes paid for the theft of the presidency will doubtless encourage some big work next year.—Baltimore Gazette.

—The government clerk must not be discouraged if he is not permitted to reorganize his state association. He will still be allowed to contribute any amount of his salary and to watch the civil service reform progress of the cabinet officers, who are doing good work upon the stump.—Philadelphia Times.

—A bottle of wine over 1,800 years old, found in the ruins of Pompeii, will be opened shortly on the anniversary of the destruction of that city. Unless three or four bottles of whisky are also opened, very few Kentuckians will attend the anniversary.—Norristown Herald.

—A Harrisburg soldier lost his hearing during one of the engagements of the civil war. A few evenings ago he went into the river to bathe, and while thrusting his head under the surface of the water he thought he heard a loud report. Instantly raising his head he was astonished to find that his hearing had been restored.

Naughty Paragraphers that They Are.

Baltimore American.

Senator Conkling isn't the sort of a man to stand being called an Adonis without proving it.

Baltimore Gazette.

Ex-Governor Sprague is evidently a drinking man, as he has a right to be under the circumstances, but he knows how to hunt for the missing Linck.

Boston Post.

It looks as though the German music teacher was merely a connecting Linck between ex-Senator Sprague and the ineffable statesman from Syracuse.

New Haven Register.

Perhaps Conkling will suggest Governor Sprague as minister to England, or the "German music teacher," which was very likely a missing Linck in the recent trouble.

Boston Globe.

It may be shown later that Mr. Conkling was not at Narragansett Pier, that Mrs. Sprague never had a German teacher, and that William Sprague never was married anyway.

Washington Post.

Hasn't that German tutor been confounded with the senatorial footer in some way?

We probably never will get the true account of the Sprague-Conkling affair until George Alfred Townsend and Eli Perkins effect a literary copartnership and write it up for us.

Chicago Times.

Ex-Senator Sprague evidently holds that German is not the language of love.

Love, to a certain extent, levels ranks and distinctions, properly enough; and when it causes Roscoe Conkling to masquerade as a German music-teacher it over does the thing.

Springfield Republican.

Governor Sprague went gunning the other day for the wild ducks in the Rhode Island summer domesticity and there promises to be a grave historical doubt as to how many of the enemy he encountered. Governor Sprague is not a man to be trifled with, however it may be with Mrs. Sprague.

Courier-Journal.

Conkling is a cowardly brute; cowardly in politics; cowardly on the stump; cowardly on the floor of the senate. Behold your god, stalwarts, with blanched face, trembling lips, quivering legs, sneaking like a whipped dog by night out of Providence, with a shotgun pointed at his sleek carcass!

Chicago Times.

The lady in the case is, of course, an Ohio man.

"She Stoops to Conkling" will shortly be produced by Mrs. Sprague's parlor dramatic company.

The senator from New York retires from the presidential canvass at the point of Mr. Sprague's shot-gun.

There was no use trying to disguise the New York senator as a German professor or a French fiddler. His Hyperion lock would assert itself. The turkey gobbler strut would not sink into a saber leg. Sprague wasn't going to waste ammunition on French fiddlers when live senators were around.

The Once Banished.

Catoosa Correspondence Augusta Chronicle.

A tall, distinguished looking man, of most imposing and stately mien, arrived last night and remained to be welcomed by the people generally. Many a hand was extended to meet him in cordial grasp that not long ago would have had it wither in its sockets. Prompt action has forgotten its place and use. This man was the once banished and disgraced governor of Georgia, Rufus B. Bullock, though a stranger he would have appeared as some hero martyred to satisfy some foolish sentiment that time had effaced and memory forgotten. He seemed to be especially patronized by a famous leader of fashion of the gate city, whose patronage of any man is considered as the open sesame of all society. Such episodes may be traced to the liberality of the place or may be another illustration of the mutability of time and people.

The Why and the Wherefore.

Marietta Journal.

There is no paper in the state held by the press in more esteem than the LaGrange Reporter. Why? Because Waterman, its able editor, is a sincere man, and treats all men and questions fairly and squarely. And if the press would be a power in the land, wielding an influence for good their expressed opinions must have lives back of them that do not belie in themselves the truths they wish to impress or the evils they desire to correct. It is the same way with the citizen; he cannot give potency to his opinions and make them prevail with men, when it is known that he does not practice what he preaches, and lives an inconsistent life.

As He Stands.

Washington Post.

When Senator Lamar branded Senator Conkling as a liar, the latter was required to challenge him, provided he recognized the code. This, however, he declined to do. It would be interesting to know what he will do in the event that ex-Senator Sprague demands personal satisfaction of him for having broken up his family. Almost any gentleman, in such a case, would waive his objections to the code. A man who will break up another's family, ought certainly to furnish that other the satisfaction of being shot at.

Much Dirty Work To Do.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It has been discovered that the signatures of democratic congressmen have been forged at Washington to the vouchers and envelopes which covered republican documents sent out to this state to be used in the campaign. It is a meaner business than washing postage stamps to cheat the post-office department, but still that national republican committee has to employ some very mean men. It has so much dirty work to do.

Not an Attack on the Governor.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

The declaration that all this investigation at Atlanta is but part and parcel of "the war on Governor Colquitt" does that gentleman great injustice. Some of the governor's friends have injured him more by unnecessary zeal in his defense than his worst enemies have by uncalled-for bitterness in their attacks. The investigation of the departments is not an attack on the governor.

Somewhat Wrought Up.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

Some of the papers that are deeply concerned lest the legislature should fail to regulate the price which railroad companies charge for their work are somewhat wrought up at the prospect of having their labor, in the matter of official advertising, valued by the same tribunal. The man that invented the guillotine one day left his own head in the basket of sawdust. Doctors ought not to be afraid of their own physic.

Charity—Charity!

Boston Herald.

The great western journals teem with details of local crimes. The horrible list of villainies daily chronicled ought to bring a blush incarnadine to the cheeks of those stalwart western editors who daily pluck the mote out of the southern eye. Ah, gentlemen editors, north or south, east or west, the greatest of virtues is charity!

Tart Talk.

Marietta Journal.

The legislators are attempting the difficult feat of investigating bribery, while in their pockets free railroad passes are snugly embraced. And yet the state pays them so much mileage in order to keep them from receiving these railroad bribes.

Has Not Executed it Faithfully.

New York World.

No intelligent and honest man can conscientiously say that Mr. Sherman has faithfully executed the resumption law of January, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.

A Grand Masquerade Ball will be given at

Catoosa Springs,

— ON —

Wednesday Evening, August 20, 1879.

Professor J. S. NICHOLS will be Chairman of Floor Committee.

One Hundred Handsome Costumes,

Dominoes, and Masks of all designs, will be at the Springs for rent.

Fare for the Round Trip, including Railroad Fare, Stage Fare and One Weeks' Board,

TEN DOLLARS.

Ample accommodation for one hundred more visitors.

B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent, W. & A. R. R.

255 aug13 d1w

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT

— TO —

Mrs. J. L. ROBERTSON.

DeGive's Opera House.

Friday, August 15th, 1879.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

I. Overture—La "Muette de Portici".....Auber. Miss Cowles and Messrs. Clark and Schaare.

II. Baritone Solo. Lieut. Homer.

III. Violin Solo.....Vieuxtemps. Prof. E. C. Schultze.

IV. Waltz—"Non ha gioja".....Ricci. Mrs. J. L. Robertson.

V. Male Quartette.

PART II.

I. Magnetic Waltz.....Arditti. Mrs. E. S. Kendrick.

II. Trio—Two Violins and Organ.....Gyrowetz. Messrs. Schultze, Clark and Capwell.

III. Soginal—(I dream't).....Schirra. Mrs. J. L. Robertson.

IV. Fantasic Brilliante for Cornet.....Arban. Mr. W. F. Clark.

V. "Call me thine own"—L' Eclair.....Halevy. Mr. J. G. Scrutchin.

VI. Male Quartette.

Tickets 75 cents. Gallery 50 cents. Seats may be secured without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's Book-store. 250 aug13 d3t

F. M. FARLEY,

COTTON FACTOR

96 Bay Street,

Savannah, Georgia.

132 aug7 d2m

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN —

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES

HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,

Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, House-furnishing Goods

— AND —

METAL ROOFING,

Corner Broad & Hunter Streets ATLANTA, GA.

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF

The National Bell Telephone Co

Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, ofcourse, with an immense savin g of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $96.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell; $36.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent,
J. O. JEFFRIES Manager. may3d1y

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO ROD BUILDings in Atlanta and vicinity with Chambers's Patent Lightning Rod and Patent Insulators The Chambers's Patent Rod has no ground connection and is indorsed and recommended by Professor J. H. Tice, of St. Louis, Mo., and other prominent electricians as being constructed on principles of the latest discovery in Electrical Science and find that this Rod gives absolute protection to buildings wherever used. The same Electricians that indorse the Chambers's

PATENT LIGHTNING ROD

condemn the old style ground connection Rod and imperfect insulators as being positively dangerous

Reliable agents wanted in every county

J. WARLICK & SONS,
State Agents, Plumbers, Gas Fitters & Merchants, 61 and 63 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.
573 july27 d3m

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WOODWARD—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Butler Woodward are requested to attend the funeral of their infant daughter Nettie, from their residence, Edgewood, at four p. m. to-morrow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. PAINE HAVING RETIRED FROM THE Markham House, the public are hereby notified that the House will continue to be run at the same high standard as heretofore, first class in every respect, and under the efficient Clerkship of Messrs. MILLER, LOWRY and HILL, with the experienced G. W. BYINGTON as Steward. WM. MARKHAM.

Atlanta, August 14, 1879. 000 aug15 d1t

Lucy Hinton Tobacco.

USE THE GENUINE.

RETAILERS WILL FIND THIS TOBACCO to be the most popular Card they can use in their business, as it is better known than any brand in the South.

It is Always the Same.

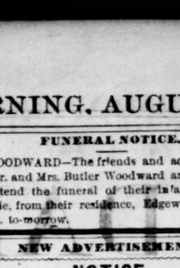
It never fails to please. It pays a good profit to the seller, and the buyer gets his money's worth. Sample plugs furnished on application. Dealers supplied by

TINSLEY, BRO. & CO., State Agents, MACON, GEORGIA.

238 aug12 d1m

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.



A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers. Payable during the Cotton Season.

Saws.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred of planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. Taylor & Co., afterwards Clemons, Brown & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the best work for the least money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO., Atlanta, Ga.

000 aug15 d&w 7w

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR September, 1879.—Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in September, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Four acres of land, more or less, being part of land lot No. 113 in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Ga., bounded as follows: On the south by Mason and Turner's ferry-road, on the east by Wesley Elliott, on the north by Dr. Lowe and west by William Wilmouth. Levied on as the property of D. Y. Elliott, known as "Uel Elliott"; the property is also known as a part of his mother's (Elliott's) estate; to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from justice court 409th district, G. M., in favor of H. H. Easley vs D. Y. Elliott. Fi. fa. transferred to Samuel L. Mosely. Levy made and handed me by G. A. Cooper, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain lot of land in Fulton county, near the line of the city of Atlanta, known as the old Macedonian church lot, bounded as follows: On the east, by Seago property, on the north by Tumlin street, on the west by State street, and the south by Jerry Jones's property. Levied on as the property of Giles Moore, or the defendants in execution, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from justice court, 409th district, G. M., in favor of George Harris vs. Hamp Smith, Sam Blain and Giles Moore, trustees of the old Macedonian church. Property pointed out by Giles Moore. Levy made by H. E. Jones, L. C., and handed me.

Also, at the same time and place, one steam trade engine No. 139. Levied on as the property of R. R. Payne, for the purchase money, to satisfy two (2) fi. fas., issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of G. A. Barnard vs. R. R. Payne and O. F. Owen, security, etc.

Also, at the same time and place a lot and the improvements thereon in the 4th ward of the city of Atlanta fronting on Irwin, Houston and Jackson streets, being part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and a half acres of land more or less. Levied on as the property of W. C. Lawshe to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of C. H. Bean & Co., for use vs. William C. Lawshe. Tenant in possession notified.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Walton and Forsyth streets, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 75 feet, more or less, on Walton street and running back towards DeGive's opera house the same width one hundred feet, more or less, being part of land lot 78 in the 14th district of Fulton county, and the property in possession of said trustees, (defendants) heretofore used as an orphan's school, sustained by the Georgia state lottery. Levied on as the property of defendants, to satisfy ten (10) justice court fi. fas. 124th district, G. M., in favor of Mrs. H. E. Colquitt and other vs. Mrs. W. F. Wilson, Sarah Doles, Phebe Pember, and Charles D. Pearson as trustees of the Georgia state lottery. Property pointed out in fi. fa. Levy made November 28th, 1877, by J. D. Fagan, L. C.

POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1879.

Also, at the same time and place, city lots and tracts of lands lying and being in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, to-wit: a city lot known as block No. 15, of original land lot No. 46, surrounded by Irwin, Jackson, old Wheat and Rolling Mill streets, containing ten acres more or less, except 70 feet on the corner of Irwin and Rolling Mill streets, being the northeast corner on which St. John's Methodist church is

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS

Speedily, Permanently, and Economically Cured by the Cuticura Remedies when all other known medicines and methods of treatment fail.

Scrofulous Ulcers and Sores, Abscesses, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, Erysipelas Sores, Old Sores and Discharging Wounds, Boils, Carbuncles and Blood Impurities which manifest themselves by bursting through the skin and eating deep into the flesh when treated internally by the Cuticura Resolvent and externally with the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, rapidly heal and disappear. Salt Rheum or Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Leprosy, Barber's Itch and all Scaly and Itching Eruptions of the skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, and all Irritating and Itching Humors of the Scalp, which cause the Hair to become dry, thin, and lifeless and result in Premature Baldness, are permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

SKIN DISEASE.

A Remarkable Letter from J. A. Tucker, Esq., manufacturer of the Bay State Superphosphate.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I think I have paid for medicines and medical treatment during the last twenty years all of three thousand dollars without receiving any permanent relief. Last May while taking a Turkish bath at 17 Beacon street, a young man employed there by the name of Wm. Corbett induced me to allow him to apply a preparation that he had upon me, assuring me that it was perfectly harmless, and for a certain consideration he would cure me within thirty days from the time he commenced. In case he failed to do so I was to pay him nothing. I consented and he applied it nearly every day for five weeks, when the disease entirely disappeared. I very cheerfully paid him the amount agreed upon, and then asked him what this remedy was and he replied that it was no other than Cuticura.

Since that time I have had no trouble from this disease, and have not had such good health in twenty years as I have had during the last six months.

I have since my recovery bought Cuticura and given it to friends suffering with skin diseases, and in every instance it has cured them. I believe it to be the greatest discovery of the present century.

35 Boane street, Boston, Dec. 20, 1878.

NOTE—Mr. Tucker is a well known citizen and has served the city in many important capacities. He is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is also well known to agriculturists and farmers as the manufacturer of the celebrated Bay State superphosphate.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Have done for me what hundreds of dollars spent on other remedies have failed to do, and I do not hesitate to recommend them as first-class articles.

Yours truly,
MARK BRANNAN.

Carbondale, Pa., Dec. 20, 1878.

Skin and Scalp Diseases should be treated externally with Cuticura, assisted by the Cuticura Soap, and Resolvent taken internally, until cured and for some time afterward. When the Humors are confined to the blood and do not show themselves on the surface, the Resolvent alone will speedily drive them from the system. The Cuticura Remedies infallibly cure the most loathsome cases of Scrofulous and Skin and Scalp Humors, as is attested by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials in our possession.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Stomach and Bowels Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousand ills.

aug10 dlt sun tues fri 4wkyaug12

PATENT MEDICINES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and is frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DODGE'S PASTE

KALSO MINE,

IS EASILY PREPARED AND PUT ON.

All Shades, with directions for use.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
DRUGGISTS.

PAINTS,

OILS,

Varnishes, etc.

We are Headquarters for reliable goods in this line. We prefer to sell the best grade of these articles at a small profit to handling common goods, which are costly in the end to the consumer. Send us your orders.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
DRUGGISTS.

226 june19 d3m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Randolph county is worth $1,535,170.

—Thomas county boasts of having eleven artificial fish ponds.

—Cobb county Sunday-school convention meets the 20th of this month.

—The grape crop of Cobb county is unusually fine and abundant.

—Walker county has garnered the best wheat crop made for years.

—North Georgian: Corn has come out beyond all expectation.

—The rice crop in this state almost reaches the cotton crop.

—The prospect for a large cotton crop in Whitfield county is better than for many years.

—Big Shanty neighborhood will make the largest corn crop this year than since the war.

—Dublin Post: Mr. W. Z. Lee killed a buck last Saturday weighing eighty-four pounds net.

—Beavers are cutting down corn along some of the bottom lands bordering the Conasauga river.

—Jonesboro News: The prospect for cotton now is very good, and the blooms are just booming.

—An average cotton crop will be made in Taylor county, though corn is not as promising as last year.

—Charlie Herbst, the efficient librarian of the Macon library, has returned from Kentucky by way of New York.

—Judge Underwood is quoted as authority for saying the crops of Paulding are better than in any county in his circuit.

—Cotton picking has become lively on a few farms in Thomas county. Some rust reported in cotton, but no talk of caterpillars.

—The Gwinnett Herald claims that there is less litigation in Gwinnett than in any county of the state with its population and wealth.

—It is claimed that there will be a larger crop of corn and cotton made in Coweta county the present year than there has been in several years.

—Dalton Citizen: The peach crop in this section is turning out better than it was at first supposed. Some very fine ones are being brought to town and sell at $1 per bushel.

—Cuthbert Southron: There is no caterpillar in this county as yet heard from, though the fly has been seen in some places. Cotton is now at the most critical state, but is growing finely.

—We learn that Mr. S. W. Cavender's storehouse, at Villanow, Walker county, was broken open on the night of the 4th instant, and robbed of money and goods. No clue to the thieves.

—Dalton Citizen: Mr. R. P. Neal's storehouse at Gordon Springs, in this county, was broken open last Saturday night. No money was missing, but a considerable amount of goods was stolen.

—Dalton Citizen: From every portion of this and adjoining counties the most encouraging crop news reaches us. The cotton and late corn are doing well, and the farmers are greatly encouraged.

—In the upper portion of Murray county the corn has improved wonderfully since the recent rains, and some upland corn which was thought would be an entire failure will at least make a half crop.

—Cartersville Free Press: Last Friday evening during a thunder storm, two negroes took shelter under a tree at Two Run mills, this side of Kingston, when the tree was struck by lightning. One of them was killed and the other escaped unhurt.

—On Saturday last several parties in Americus were poisoned from eating ice-cream. They were Mr. James Shepherd and his sister-in-law, Miss Thornton, of Webster county, and Messrs. W. T. Stanfield and W. G. Jenkins, of this city. The parties from Webster were so bad off that they had to call in the services of Dr. Hawkins. Messrs. Stanfield and Jenkins, we believe, did not need the services of a physician, but were very sick for some time, and had to swallow several doses of medicine.

—Mr. George Hefner, living near Villanow, Walker county, is 105 years old, and at this advanced age is smart and lively, in good health and makes a regular hand in the cotton field.

—Dalton Enterprise: The board of trustees of Furlow Masonic female college had a meeting on Saturday last, and elected Mr. R. V. Forrester, of Dalton, to preside over the institution under their charge.

—Dublin Post: We are informed by a reliable gentleman that there is a colored woman 85 years of age going to school at Carsonville. Of course she expects to be educated out of the county school fund.

—Dalton Enterprise: We learn that typhoid malarial fever is prevailing to a considerable extent in some portions of this county. In one house one has died, and five others are sick, supposed to be caused by drinking impure water.

—Field and Fireside: During a thunder storm near Lost mountain, last week, lightning struck in the center of a field of cotton on the farm of Dr. Alston. A circle of some thirty feet was completely cleared of every living cotton stalk.

—Gwinnett Herald: The crop prospects for Gwinnett were never better. One of our farmers informed us last week that he had been a citizen of this county fifty-five years, and had never seen a more flattering prospect for corn and cotton.

—Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle: By the new arrangement in through mails to Knoxville on the day train, we get the southern mail as well as the western, and thus get THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION the day of publication, as was formerly the case.

—Dublin Post: Several gentlemen met in Mr. J. E. Dominey's wheat field on Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., and had a very successful dove hunt. They killed two hundred and eight, all on the wing. Mr. Green Murchison killed forty-nine of these.

—Franklin News: Mr. L. J. M. Bell, four miles west of this place, had a very fine mule killed by lightning last Thursday night. The mule was standing in the lot under a large oak tree. Lightning struck the tree and killed the mule instantly.

—Southern Enterprise: Mr. J. P. Arnold raised the finest crop of peaches this year that we have seen anywhere. He removes the dirt from the roots in the winter and limes and ashes the trees in the spring. All the soap suds from the wash tubs are also regularly applied.

—Cartersville Free Press: On Tuesday evening as the keeper of our county jail went in to lock up the prisoners in their cells a negro made a run against him and escaped from prison. He was followed by another negro. The last one was soon recaptured, but the other has not yet been overtaken.

—Cartersville Free Press: The recent rains greatly improved the corn, and many have every prospect of fine crops, others will make a half or two-thirds of a crop. The cotton has grown and fruited very rapidly and heavily. However, we hear of complaints of shedding and of too much weed and too little fruit.

—Butler Herald: Rev. James D. Russ brought into our office yesterday a centipede three inches long which he found in the eastern part of the town. Parties who have seen the centipede elsewhere have examined this one, and pronounce it a genuine specimen. This is the first of this dangerous reptile we have seen or heard of in Georgia.

Languor, Its Cause and Remedy.

The cause of languor, when it is not the immediate or indirect consequence of positive disease, is traceable to a debilitating temperature. Persons living in a warm, moist climate are peculiarly subject to it. Diminished physical vigor and an indisposition to active exertion are its characteristics. Sometimes it is accompanied by undue relaxation of the bowels, and by dyspeptic or bilious symptoms. A reliable remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a strengthening and alterative medicine, derived from the purest and most efficacious vegetable sources, with a pure spirituous basis, pronounced by eminent physicians a bland and wholesome stimulant. The Bitters, foremost of American tonics, is largely used in the tropics, where the climate is very productive of debility, malarial fevers, and disorders of the bowels, liver and digestive organs.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 14, 1879.

The bond and stock market continues firm with no further changes reported.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta W't'r 7s.	99@100
Georgia 6s	100	Atlanta City 7s.	93@101
Georgia 6s	103@107	Atlanta City 8s.	105@107
Georgia 7s	109@110	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s.	103@105
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Rav. City 8s, new	67@ 69
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Macon City	62@ 65
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Columbus City	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		Ga. R. R. 7s	102@107
& Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Mot I & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s.	107@109
		W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds.	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	79@ 81	South Wes R R.	100 @102
Central R. R.	65@ 67	Atlanta S't'l RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Noon.—Stocks heavy. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81½; short 4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds weak and lower.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Evening.—Money at 4@7, closing at 7. Exchange dull and weak at $4.81¾@4.81¾. Governments firmer; new fives 102¾; four and a half per cents 105; four per cents 100⅝.

Stocks closed weak and unsettled.

N. Y. Central	119	Chicago & N.W	74½
Erie	27¾	Preferred	97½
Lake Shore	84½	Rock Island	140¾
Illinois Central	99½	Western Union	96¾
Pittsburg	99		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$129,624,845 Currency.....$46,764,786

LONDON, August 14—noon.—Consols—Money 97 7-16; account 97⅝; Erie 29. Specie increase £36,000.

PARIS, August 14—3:30 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 72½c.

CALCUTTA, August 14.—The Bank of Bengal has increased the rate of interest and discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 14, 1879.

A great many of the boys were disappointed today in the turn the market took. From the opening the market began to decline, and at 11:26 showed a loss of about 4 or 5 points. At 12:20 a reaction was reported, and the tendency continued upward until the close. In the meantime all losses of the morning were recovered, and when the close was announced the market stood considerably above the opening quotations. Full particulars of the day's changes can be found in the table below. New York reports light transactions, sales amounting to only 45,000 bales.

Liverpool closed steady with total sales of 7,000 bales, of which 5,999 were American.

Local operators watched the market with evidently much earnestness, and transactions for the day were quite good.

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York today:

NEW YORK, August 14, 1879.

TIME.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
10:06	11.23@11.25	11.15@11.19	10.37@10.40	10.17@10.20	10.17@10.20		
10:47	11.23@11.25	11.15@11.19	10.37@10.40	10.17@10.20	10.17@10.20		
11:26	11.23@11.25	11.15@11.19	10.37@10.40	10.17@10.20	10.17@10.20		
12:20	11.23@11.25	11.15@11.19	10.37@10.40	10.17@10.20	10.17@10.20		
1:35	11.23@11.25	11.15@11.19	10.37@10.40	10.17@10.20	10.17@10.20		
2:20	11.23@11.25	11.15@11.19	10.37@10.40	10.17@10.20	10.17@10.20		
3:05	11.23@11.25	11.15@11.19	10.37@10.40	10.17@10.20	10.17@10.20		
3:14	11.23@11.25	11.15@11.19	10.37@10.40	10.17@10.20	10.17@10.20		
Closed steady; sales 45,000 bales.							

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—noon.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 7-16; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 600; all American; futures opened 1-32 better but the advance has since been partially lost; uplands low middling clause October delivery 6 11-32; September and October delivery 6⅜ @ 6 11-32; October and November delivery 6⅜@ 6 3-32; new crop, shipped November and December per sail, 5 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6⅜; middling Orleans 6 7-16; low middling uplands 6¼; good ordinary uplands 6; ordinary uplands 5⅝; uplands low middling clause October delivery 6 13-32; September and October delivery 6⅜; October and November delivery 6⅜; November and December delivery 5 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 5,000 bales; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6⅜.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—5:00, p. m.—Futures steady.

NEW YORK, August 14—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands 11 3-16; middling Orleans 11 5-16; sales 520 bales; net receipts none; gross consolidated net receipts 239; exports to Great Britain 1,286; to France 200.

GALVESTON, August 14.—Cotton weak; middlings 10⅜; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 164 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 5,357.

NORFOLK, August 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 11; net receipts 30 bales; gross —; stock 1,133; exports coastwise 48.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts none; gross —; sales none; stock 1,530 bales; exports coastwise —.

BOSTON, August 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 16 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,996; exports to Great Britain 18.

WILMINGTON, August 14.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 4 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 129.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts none; gross 54 bales; sales 239; to spinners 204; stock 4,512.

SAVANNAH, August 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 10¼; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 2 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 1,374.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 23 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 1,184.

MOBILE, August 14.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts none; gross 4 bales; sales —; stock 840.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, August 14.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 2 bales; shipments —; sales —.

CHARLESTON, August 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts none; gross —; sales 10 bales; stock 96.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 14, 1879.

The following table shows prices per bbl. of pork and lard.

TIME.	WHEAT. SEPT.	WHEAT. OCT.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. OCT.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	MESS PORK. OCT.	LARD. SEPT.	LARD. OCT.
10:06	90@90¼	90@90¼	5 00@5 00	5 00@5 00	9 95@9 95	9 95@9 95	6 40@6 40	6 40@6 40
10:47	90@90¼	90@90¼	5 00@5 00	5 00@5 00	9 95@9 95	9 95@9 95	6 40@6 40	6 40@6 40
11:26	90@90¼	90@90¼	5 00@5 00	5 00@5 00	9 95@9 95	9 95@9 95	6 40@6 40	6 40@6 40
12:20	90@90¼	90@90¼	5 00@5 00	5 00@5 00	9 95@9 95	9 95@9 95	6 40@6 40	6 40@6 40
1:35	90@90¼	90@90¼	5 00@5 00	5 00@5 00	9 95@9 95	9 95@9 95	6 40@6 40	6 40@6 40
2:20	90@90¼	90@90¼	5 00@5 00	5 00@5 00	9 95@9 95	9 95@9 95	6 40@6 40	6 40@6 40
3:05	90@90¼	90@90¼	5 00@5 00	5 00@5 00	9 95@9 95	9 95@9 95	6 40@6 40	6 40@6 40
3:14	90@90¼	90@90¼	5 00@5 00	5 00@5 00	9 95@9 95	9 95@9 95	6 40@6 40	6 40@6 40
Closed steady; sales 5,000 bbls.								

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard in Chicago today:

CHICAGO, August 14, 1879.

TIME.	WHEAT. SEPT.	WHEAT. OCT.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. OCT.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	MESS PORK. OCT.	LARD. SEPT.	LARD. OCT.
10:06	85@85¼	85@85¼	4 37½@4 37½	4 37½@4 37½	8 85@8 85	8 85@8 85	5 60@5 60	5 60@5 60
10:47	85@85¼	85@85¼	4 37½@4 37½	4 37½@4 37½	8 85@8 85	8 85@8 85	5 60@5 60	5 60@5 60
11:26	85@85¼	85@85¼	4 37½@4 37½	4 37½@4 37½	8 85@8 85	8 85@8 85	5 60@5 60	5 60@5 60
12:20	85@85¼	85@85¼	4 37½@4 37½	4 37½@4 37½	8 85@8 85	8 85@8 85	5 60@5 60	5 60@5 60
1:35	85@85¼	85@85¼	4 37½@4 37½	4 37½@4 37½	8 85@8 85	8 85@8 85	5 60@5 60	5 60@5 60
2:20	85@85¼	85@85¼	4 37½@4 37½	4 37½@4 37½	8 85@8 85	8 85@8 85	5 60@5 60	5 60@5 60
3:05	85@85¼	85@85¼	4 37½@4 37½	4 37½@4 37½	8 85@8 85	8 85@8 85	5 60@5 60	5 60@5 60
3:14	85@85¼	85@85¼	4 37½@4 37½	4 37½@4 37½	8 85@8 85	8 85@8 85	5 60@5 60	5 60@5 60
Closed steady; sales 5,000 bbls.								

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Flour—Trade is rather dull except with millers, who are receiving as many orders as they can conveniently fill. There seems to be a better demand for home-made than western flour, though western brands might possibly be sold at less figures. The market is only moderately supplied, though receipts are sufficiently coming in. We quote as follows: family $5.25@ extra family $5.75; fancy $6.25. Lower grades proportionately lower. Wheat—Chicago reports the opening this morning considerably lower than yesterday's close, losses being as follows: September 2½c; October 1c. This was a fearful decline for October, and, notwithstanding a steady up-hill march it reported for the day, the decline was not recovered by fully ½c. October, after having reached 85¾, its highest margin during the day, dropped slightly just at the close, which made it 85¼. Chicago's receipts to-day are lower than yesterday's close, losses being as follows: September 2½c; October 1c. This was a fearful decline for October, and, notwithstanding a steady up-hill march it reported for the day, the decline was not recovered by fully ½c. October, after having reached 85¾, its highest margin during the day, dropped slightly just at the close, which made it 85¼. Chicago's receipts to-day are 90 loads; shipments 73,309 bushels. Local speculating was very fair to-day in wheat. Spots at 85@85½. The market is bare and none coming in. Millers' stocks are almost exhausted, and they are sending away for new supplies. The market is quoted as follows: Tennessee choice white and amber $1.10@$1.12; Tennessee medium $1.05@ $1.08; Georgia choice White and amber 90@$1.00; low grades 85c. Corn—Parties arriving here from the west reports the coming crop prospects unusually fine everywhere, and the yield of oats and wheat abundant. Chicago market is reported steady and selling, though the gains are small today. Chicago's receipts to-day are 285,395 bushels; shipments 217,000 bushels. Local market is rather active, and prices are held firm at quotations; white 70c; mixed 66c. Oats—Liberal supply here at 45c; demand very fair. Meal—There is a fair stock of meal now on the market, which is held at 70c, demand good.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour is steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.50; extra $3.75@$4.50; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $2.75@$3.50; extra $3.75@$4.50; Rio brands $5.00@$5.75. Patapsco family $4.50@ $5.00. Wheat, southern easier; western firm; southern red $1.00@$1.05; amber $1.06@$1.09; No. 1 Maryland $1.06@$1.06½. No. 2 western winter red spot and August $1.06@$1.07. September $1.07½@$1.07¾; October $1.06¾@$1.06¾. Corn, southern white firm; yellow easier; western firm; southern white 56; yellow 49@50. Oats lower but fairly active; southern 32@33; western white 31@32½; western mixed 31@32. Pennsylvania 31@32½. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@$14.00.

NEW YORK, August 14—Flour heavy and in instances 5@10c per barrel lower, with a very moderate demand; southern orders and heavy; common to fair extra $4.00@$5.25; good to choice extra $5.30@$6.75. Wheat ½@¾c lower, closing a trifle steadier, with a limited export and very moderate speculative business; ungraded winter red 98@$1.08½; No. 3 do. $1.00@$1.07; No. 2 do. $1.03½@$1.08½; No. 1 do. $1.09. Corn about ½c lower and less active; ungraded 46@47. Oats dull and about ½c lower. No. 3 32. No. 2 white 34½@ 34¾; No. 2 32@32½; No. 2 white 37@37¾. Hay very firm with a good inquiry; shipping 50. Hops quiet and strong; yearlings 4@10.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Flour quiet; double extra fall $4.85@$4.10; treble extra fall $4.45@$4.60; family $4.00@$4.70; choice to fancy $4.75@$5.00. Wheat lower and fairly active; No. 2 red fall 90¾@90⅞ cash; 90¾@90¾ August; 95¾@95⅞ September; 95¾@96 October; 95½ all the year; No. 3 do. 87¾. Corn opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; No. 2 mixed 31¾@31¾ cash; 31¾ August; 31⅞@32 September; 32½ October; 29½@29¾ all the year. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 21@21½ cash; 22 September; 22¾ October.

CHICAGO, August 14—Wheat steady with a fair demand; No. 1 Chicago spring 93½; No. 2 do. 85¼ cash; No. 2 do. 79¾. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; high mixed No. 2 38¾ cash; 34⅛@ 34⅜ September; 34½@34¾ October; rejected 32¾. Oats dull and a shade lower; 20¼ cash; 23½@23⅝ September; 22¾ October. At the close corn was steady and unchanged. Oats firmer but not quotably higher.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Flour dull; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$8.00; A No. 1 $6.00@ $6.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat quiet; red and amber 90@93. Corn quiet; white 44; mixed 39. Oats quiet; new white 27; mixed 25.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Flour steady; family $4.00@$5.75. Wheat easier; red and white 90@93. Corn dull at 38½@39. Oats inactive at 25@25½.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Bulk Meat—Chicago reports spot clear rib sides to-day 4.42½, with European and southern demand good. Futures are steady, the market gaining since the close on yesterday—September 5 points; October 7½ points. Receipts of hogs in Chicago to-day 8,500. The local market is active at 5½@, and reported firm. Stocks light at present. Bacon—In excellent demand with light stock offering. Sugar-cured hams are in active request at 11@12c; shoulders are firm and steady at 6c; bright small sides 6¾@; plain hams 7@8c. But little breakfast bacon on market, which is held at 8¾@9. Mess Pork—A small decline is reported on the board. Local transactions much better than on yesterday. Lard—A gain of 5 points for September and October is announced on the board. The local market is steady; sales are little above an average. We quote tierces, leaf, 8¼@8½; refined 7¾@8; kegs, cans, etc., 8½@8¾.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Pork dull at $8.90. Bulk meats higher; car lots of clear ribs 4¼; clear sides 4¾; good inquiry for up-country lots, but no transactions, holders asking above buyers' views. Bacon higher; clear sides 5.10; clear ribs 5.35@ 5.40. Lard nominally higher but no sales.

NEW YORK, August 14—Pork higher and strong; very moderate business; new mess spot quoted at $8.50@$8.60. Middles steady and quiet; long cut quoted at 4; short clear 5¼; long and short clear 5½. Lard a shade firmer and fairly active; prime steam, spot 5.97½@6; September 5.97½.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Pork firm at $10.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; do. in keg 8½. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4¾; clear sides 4¾—for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4.95; clear sides 5.35. Sugar-cured Hams 9@11.

CINCINNATI, August 14—Pork dull at $8.50. Lard in good demand; current make 5¾. Bulk Meats strong; shoulders 3.30; short rib 4.55 bid cash; 4.60@4.67½ buyer August; short clear 4¾. Bacon firm; shoulders 4; clear ribs 5; clear sides 5.40.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Provisions firmer; Mess pork $10.25. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4½; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5¾. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; hams 11@12. Lard, refined in tierces 7.

CHICAGO, August 14—Mess Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $8.35 cash. Lard strong and higher; 5.85 cash. Bulk meats moderately active; shoulders 3.45; clear ribs 4.60; clear sides 4¾.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 14—Lime — Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. nent; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.75@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 @ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 @ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 @ bbl.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Leather—There is no quotable change in the leather market. Trade is as good as we can hope to see it, and prices are generally held firm. Boots and shoes are moving in large numbers, and dealers everywhere are pleased with the future outlook. We quote as follows: hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole, 28@30c; Georgia upper calf 60@75c; harness leather 28@35c.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Paper—Market steady at quotations. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c @ lb; No. 2 7c @ lb; No. 3 6c @ lb; wrapping 4½ @ lb; straw 2½ @ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6½@6¾c; for wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5½@6, 6½.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Hides—In good demand. The west is unchanged, with the exception of upper leather hides, which are reported active. We quote: Dry flint 11; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½@7.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Plastering Hair—Market very active and sales are immense; no changes; Georgia 20@25 @ bu.; western 20@30 laths, car-load, $2.50 @ M.; less quantities $4.75 @ M.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Wool — Stock here is quite limited with a demand for all that is shipped to this point; no changes. We quote washed 20@30; unwashed 20@25; burry 15.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Hay—Receipts from the west are quite liberal; stock here is also good. Prices firm; choice Timothy $1.10; mixed $1.00@ $1.05.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Wool steadily held, with a fair inquiry; domestic fleece 32@45; pulled 18@40; unwashed 9@28; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Iron Ties—Pieced are offered at $1.75; arrow ties and other standard whole ties $2.65@2.75.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Bagging—Is offered here at reported quotations; 1¾@1¾c; 2lbs 11½c.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia, $1.40@$1.65 for Liverpool.

ATLANTA, August 14.—Wheat Bran—In moderate demand at 80c.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 14. — Coffee—In very good demand; old government Java 28@30; Rio 17½@ 17½. Roasted Coffee—Rather dull with some prospects for early improvement; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20½; choice and fair is 19@19½. Refiners have made some advance and holding the markets firm. The course of the present condition of the markets is that fruit covers everywhere are at work, as is the case every season. Hence the demand for sugar is light. The market is firm and unchanged. Sales are a good average. We quote A sugar 9¼; granulated 9½@ 9¾; cut loaf 10; powdered 10; extra C 8¾@8¾; yellow 8¼@8½; New Orleans sugar in moderate demand at 7½@9. Molasses—Business is very fair, with good stock now offered; hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—In good demand; sorghum is slow at 25@30c. New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; rebolled 43@47c; refined 40@45c. Tea—Market quiet with sales moderate; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; Gunpowder 50@75; Young Hyson 35@75; English breakfast 30@35. Spices—No changes. Pepper is quiet at 17½, showing a small advance; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 50; cloves 60; African pepper 12½@14c; mace $1.25; nutmegs advanced a shade higher and ared at $1.10@$1.25; mustard, best, 50; medium 34@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—Trade in this department is also improving, and will continue to do so as the fall season approaches; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5c; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Pickles—New crop quoted at $4.00@$5.00 @ bbl.; medium, half barrels, $6.00@ $7.00. No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $3.50 @$4.00. Soap—$2.00@$3.00 per 100 cakes. Candles —L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—Market steady; fair 7½, good 7¾c; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, August 14—Coffee steady and quiet; Rio cargoes quoted at 11¾@14¾; job lots 11¾@16. Sugar about steady with less demand; fair to good refining quoted at 6¾@6¾; prime 6 9-16@6¾; refined quiet; standard A 9@9⅛; crushed 9¾@9⅝; powdered and granulated 9⅞.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 5-16; in New York at 11 3-16c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, stationary or slight rise in temperature and no decided change in barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 14, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.90	71	85	S.	Fresh	.1	Lt rain
Augusta	29.99	83	74	.....	Calm	.66	Cloudy.
Cordona	29.82	85	51	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.91	81	83	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.96	79	87	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.00	85	72	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.92	72	100	S.	Gent	.75	Clear.
Monteom'ry	29.95	74	90	E.	Gent	.1	Clear.
New Orleans	30.00	80	78	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.00	79	78	S.	Light	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 14, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.02	70	84	W.	Gentle	.01	Lt Rain.
11:31	29.96	74	72	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.94	77	72	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
4:56	29.93	77	69	S.	Fresh	.02	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.93	73	81	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	29.93	71	85	E.	Fresh	.†	Lt Rain.

†Not sufficient to measure.

Mean daily bar	29.954	Maximum ther	.78
Mean daily ther	73.2	Minimum ther	.70
Mean daily humid.	79.0	Total rainfall	.03

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

TRUNKS!

Remember that you can save 20 per cent by buying your Trunks and Satchels at the New York Store, 48 Whitehall street.

000 aug15 d2t fri su n

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE { CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St., & RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

aug6 mar25,'79 dly

SHOES!

The best stock of Shoes for Ladies', Men's and Children's wear, at the Lowest Prices. New York Store, 48 Whitehall street.

000 aug15 d2t fri sun

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Markham House—Wm. Markham.

Funeral notice of Nettie Woodward.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s stock at auction—Hall & Morris.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 15, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Buy Carter's Fancy Flour.

—Ask your grocer for Carter's Fancy. Plenty in market.

—The street cars will be on hand to-night at the close of Mrs. Robertson's concert.

—No scarcity of Carter's Fancy Flour now. Be sure to call for it. It is, if possible, finer than ever.

—The comedy club will soon favor us with something fine. Come out boys and shatter the prevailing dullness. Let it be funny.

—A box of small books called "Girl's Catholic Library," together with two felt hats, etc., were stolen this morning from the hall of Mrs. Byers, at 153 Whitehall street. The thief is a negro boy about 12 years old.

—In the notice of the arrest of Postmaster J. C. Foster for violation of the laws of the post-office department, Thursday, the place at which the transaction took place should have been Thomas Mills instead of Thomasville, as was printed.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Arthur H. Gray, of Catoosa, is sufficiently unwell to be confined to his room.

—Rev. Thomas E. Skinner, Baptist minister of Macon, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mrs. R. H. McFarland, of Selma, Ala., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Laird, on Peters street.

—Thomas Hardeman, of Macon, president of the state agricultural society, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Miss Emma Hollman has left the city on a visit to her relatives and friends near Thomson, Ga.

—J. F. Cummings has returned to the city after a brief visit to Chicago and the east. We are glad to welcome him home again.

—Eugene S. Bartlett, of Monticello, was alive yesterday morning, though his life was despaired of. He has, the doctors say, gastric fever.

—We have had a pleasant call from Mr. James H. Moser, the very clever artist who recently sketched the exodus scenes and "the Boyton trip on the Mississippi" for Frank Leslie's. He has removed his studio from Vicksburg to Atlanta, and thinks of locating in our midst. We trust he may do so. His nimble and facile pencil will find constant subjects in this bustling metropolis of the south.

A Big Enterprise.

We learn that the Southern newspaper union, formerly of Nashville, and the Cincinnati newspaper union have formed a combination with the Sunny South publishing house of Atlanta, for the publishing of outside work for the southern newspapers. This is a big enterprise and is in the hands of men of energy and experience, who will push it right along. As soon as the union begins work it will publish a large number of editions, and soon there will be between two and three hundred newspapers issued from one office in Atlanta.

The Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Georgia was in session all of yesterday transacting business of importance to the body, but of no public interest. The Grand Lodge met at nine o'clock at Odd Fellow's hall, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets, and remained in session during the entire morning. In the afternoon the newly-elected officers were installed, and a number of sub-appointments made. The body adjourned last evening sine die.

Going it Blind.

Last night about nine o'clock, a blind horse, attached to a country wagon and driven by a blind —drunk young man from the country, quietly walked over the wall, corner Forsyth and Hunter streets, and doubled up some ten feet below. The police found horse, wagon and countryman, all in a heap, and conveyed the man to the station-house where he was properly attended to by a physician. He was considerably bruised. The other fellows about the wagon were not hurt.

An Augusta Funeral.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 14.—The funeral of James Snowden, a colored man, took place to-day from St. Paul's church, the principal white Episcopalian church in this city. The church was filled with people. The rector of the church officiated and a white choir sang. There were a number of white citizens in the church during the services.

Augusta's First Bale.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 14.—The first bale of new cotton at Augusta was received to-day from Burke county. It was classed strictly low middling and weighed 422 pounds. It was sold at the Augusta exchange at 12 cents per pound, and was shipped to Havre. The first bale last year was received eleven days earlier.

Carringes.

Parties wishing to buy a good carriage or buggy should not fail to call on John M. Smith, at 48 and 52 Broad street. A good assortment of light family carriages constantly on hand. 169 aug10-1w

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 14.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Senator CLARKE. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. The journal was read and approved.

The standing committees made reports.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. HOLTON—To make it unlawful to kill wild deer between March and October. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. SIMMONS—To amend section 661 of the revised code relative to the amount of fine to be imposed on road commissioners. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Hon. John McRae was invited to a seat on the floor; also, to Hon. Wm. D. Mitchell; also, to several other gentlemen.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. GRIMES on account of sickness.

By Mr. HOLTON—To change the hours of meeting. Laid over one day under the rules.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A number of house and senate bills were read the second time.

The following house bill was lost by the adoption of an adverse report:

To amend the law as to probate of mortgages.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Senate bills. To fix the time of holding superior courts in Chatham and several other counties. Passed; yeas 23, nays 0.

To change the time of holding the superior court of Douglas county. Passed.

To amend the volunteer military laws of the state.

On motion of Mr. PERRY, this bill was made the special order for next Tuesday, and one hundred copies ordered printed.

House bills. To confer additional powers on tax collectors and make them ex-officio sheriffs for purposes of levy, etc.

Mr. HOLTON opposed the bill.

Mr. CABANISS spoke in favor of the bill and gave the reasons why the committee reported in favor of it.

Mr. MCDANIEL offered an amendment to the bill, in favor of which he briefly spoke.

This amendment and an amendment offered by the judiciary committee were adopted. The report of the committee was agreed to. On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were ordered. The yeas were 24 and the nays 15.

Mr. BOYD gave notice of a motion to reconsider this bill.

To regulate the manner of legal advertising in this state. Mr. LUMPKIN offered an amendment.

Mr. BOWER to recommit the bill and amendments to the committee on the judiciary. Agreed to.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

of the day was a bill to define the crime of being a tramp and to prescribe the punishment for the same. The committee on the judiciary reported in favor of its passage by a substitute amending the present vagrant law.

The amendments proposed by the committee were adopted.

Mr. RUSSELL opposed the substitute and spoke in favor of the original bill of which he is the author. He did not think the bill sufficient to meet the evils which tramps cause wherever they go. The original bill puts the burden of proof on the defendant, whereas the substitute puts it on the state.

Mr. Preston spoke briefly in favor of the bill in preference to the substitute and made a distinction between vagrants and tramps.

Mr. BOWER offered an amendment which made the reading of the bill uniform.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of the 44th, said there was danger of too much legislation, and unless this bill would surely prevent the evil he would oppose it.

Mr. BOWER's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRISON offered an amendment to strike out certain words in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL again spoke in favor of his bill and urged that the present law cannot be amended so as to cover the necessity. Mr. RUSSELL has been very zealous in his support of this bill and he earnestly appealed to the senate to pass it.

The amendment offered by Mr. HARRISON was agreed to.

Mr. MCDANIEL spoke in favor of the substitute and argued that it was ample to cover all possible offenses. He did not want to make an exception of a man because he happened to be a poor, wandering beggar. If the courts will execute the law we need no legislation on this question.

Mr. BOWER agreed with Mr. MCDANIEL that the bill reached too far. He made an argument in which he viewed the bill in several aspects. He thought the putting of the burden of proof on the defendant was a hardship to an unfortunate class. He doubted if any legislation were necessary on this subject; but if there was to be any, he favored as mild legislation as possible.

Mr. SPEER thought some legislation was necessary on this subject. He had seen some of the evils of tramps, and did not think the present laws sufficient to meet them. He favored the substitute offered by the committee.

Mr. PRESTON thought the substitute put just as much onus of proof on the tramp as did the bill of Mr. RUSSELL, which he favored. He gave some reasons why the bill should be more practical and useful.

Mr. HILL said he opposed the bill and substitute. The law at present is sufficient. We have enough to do without going outside of our duty. The public interest does not demand this legislation. The words tramp and vagrant are identical in their meaning. There is no use of making a new criminal. It is said that the law on vagrancy is not enforced. It is not enforced on several subjects. The fault is with our juries.

Mr. RUSSELL again spoke in favor of his bill, urging the necessity of its passage as a remedy to a crying evil of the day.

Mr. WELLBORN said the committee had reported against Mr. RUSSELL's bill by a small majority. He opposed the bill, and spoke in favor of the substitute as the best measure on this subject.

Mr. FAIN called the previous question. The question was ordered and the main question put. The substitute and amendments were read. On the passage of the substitute the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 18 and the nays 19. So the substitute was lost.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 21 and the nays 16. The bill, failing of a constitutional majority, was lost.

A bill to exempt ministers, firemen, telegraph operators, certain railroad employes and persons over sixty years of age, and several other classes. The bill passed by 24 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. RUSSELL gave notice of a motion to reconsider the bill on tramps.

The senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The house was called to order at 9 a. m. by Speaker BACON, and opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

The senate bill to establish the line between Georgia and North Carolina was taken up, on motion of Mr. REDWINE, and read the second time.

A communication from the state agricultural convention, protesting against the repeal of the law providing for the inspection and analysis of fertilizers.

The special order being the bill to amend the act providing for the inspection and analysis of fertilizers, the committee on agriculture recommend its passage by substitute, to repeal the act.

Mr. LAWTON offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, to come in at the end, the words, "but shall not be conclusive," which was agreed to by yeas, 64; nays, 23.

Mr. COX, of Troup, moved to strike out the second section.

The motion to strike prevailed.

The substitute was then taken up.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, offered an additional section providing that owners and manufacturers shall warrant all fertilizers, but after discussion withdrew it.

Messrs. MATTHEWS and SMITH, of Oglethorpe, favored the substitute, and Messrs. LIVINGSTON and YANCEY opposed it.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, offered an additional section repealing all laws heretofore passed on the subject of inspection.

Mr. MCCURRY moved to recommit bill and substitutes to the committee on agriculture, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. JORDAN, of Wilkes, called the previous question, which call was sustained by yeas 84; nays 37.

Mr. COX, of Troup, moved to reconsider the call for the previous question.

Mr. HUDSON made the point of order that the motion to reconsider was out of order.

Mr. LIVINGSTON sustained the point of order.

The SPEAKER ruled reconsideration in order, and the motion prevailed by yeas 63, nays 47.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, having reintroduced his amendment, again withdrew it.

Mr. KING offered an additional section repealing all laws passed prior to February 26, 1877, on the subject of the analysis and inspection of fertilizers, which was not agreed to.

The substitute offered by the committee was not adopted.

Mr. COX, of Troup, offered a substitute for the whole, a bill repealing the acts of 1877 and 1874, providing for the inspection and analysis of fertilizers, and all laws on the subject.

Mr. JORDAN, of Wilkes, called the previous question, which call was sustained by yeas 71, nays 23.

Mr. COX, of Troup, favored the adoption of the substitute and Mr. LIVINGSTON opposed it.

Mr. JORDAN, of Wilkes, called the yeas and nays, which call was sustained.

The vote stood—Yeas 70, nays 70.

The SPEAKER voted nay, and the substitute was not adopted.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, called the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, which call was sustained. The vote stood: yeas, 48; nays, 88. So the bill was lost.

On motion of Mr. FORT, the rules were suspended and the senate bill authorizing the lease or sale of the Macon and Brunswick railroad was taken up and read the second time. It was made the special order for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a.m.

On motion of Mr. MCWHORTER, three hundred copies were ordered printed, but subsequently reconsidered.

Mr. AWTRY offered a resolution asking the governor to transmit to the house all the information in his possession touching the appointment of Hon. W. O. Tuggle to collect a state claim, and also touching the memorial of Hon. J. A. Greene, which was agreed to.

House bills were taken up and read the third time.

To amend section 4370 of the code touching the offense of shooting at another. Passed.

To authorize the settlement of a claim of Thomas L. Sneed against the state. The house resolved itself into the committee of the whole. Mr. POLHILL in the chair.

Mr. WRIGHT, moved that the committee rise and report it back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, moved that the committee rise and report it back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. HUTCHINS explained the reasons governing the finance committee in recommending the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. CURRY the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion the house adjourned until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Respectful Action of the Georgia State Agricultural Society.

The State agricultural society at Jonesboro, on the 13th inst., unanimously adopted the following, which was offered by Mr. H. W. Spence, of Mitchell county:

The Georgia state agricultural society many years ago called upon the legislature to establish a geological survey of the state, and frequently recommended and urged it, till it was secured. We believe it has done much already to bring before the people of this state and the world, a better knowledge of our great mineral and natural resources, and that it has already been the means of causing large amounts of foreign capital to be invested in mining and manufacturing in Georgia. We regret that this most valuable work, not more than half completed, has been stopped for want of an appropriation; and we earnestly trust the general assembly will provide to continue this important work, till Georgia shall have published a complete geographical, mineralogical and physical survey of the state showing the location and extent of all our deposits of gold, copper, iron, asbestos, mica, slate, marble, valuable clays, marls, buhrstone, soapstone, and all valuable minerals; also the location and capacity of every water power in the state, the extent of all our valuable timbers, the elevations of every county, etc., etc., for the information of the people of Georgia and of the world.

The World's Benefactor.

New York Times, August 11.

Mr. B. F. Carpenter has just finished a nearly full-length portrait of Dr. Crawford W. Long, late of Athens, Ga., who used ether to destroy pain in surgical operations, March 30, 1842, nearly three years before Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., discovered that nitrous oxide gas was also an effective agent to produce a similar result, and more than six years before Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburg, demonstrated that chloroform was as effective. Morton's claims will rest on the fact that he administered ether in 1846 to patients in the Massachusetts general hospital, who were operated upon by the eminent surgeons, Warren Haywood and Bigelow. The results connected with their names published in medical journals, popularized anæsthesia in surgical operations by making the fact more widely known, and lending the weight of their names to give confidence in its safety, efficiency and usefulness. Dr. Long's discovery was made and well known to physicians and others in his neighborhood; also to Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, in 1854 and to congress when Morton made his attempt to get that body to recognize his claim by giving him $100,000. Senator Dawson, of Georgia, proved to the committee that the discovery was made by his constituent, Dr. Long.

At the commencement of the Georgia state university last week, held in Athens, the Hon. A. H. Stephens, in an address before the Alumni association, made a full statement of Dr. Long's claims and warmly urged the selection by the legislature, now in session, of General Oglethorpe and Dr. C. W. Long to represent Georgia in the national gallery of statues in the capitol at Washington. Some months ago Mr. Carpenter received an order to paint a portrait of Dr. Long for the alumni of the Georgia university, to be placed in the state capitol at Athens. The picture is just finished and it started for Atlanta the 13th inst., to-day. United States Senator Gordon will receive it and make the presentation on its arrival at Atlanta, before the legislature adjourns. Crowds of doctors, correspondents, artists and ladies have visited Mr. Carpenter's studio to examine this fine portrait during the past few days. It will be on exhibition until 2 p.m. to-day, at the artist's studio, on Fortieth street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway.

Wine Manufactory at Atlanta.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Your reporter at the convention of the state agricultural society, in his yesterday's dispatch, after noticing the very instructive speech of Mr. Philip Smith, of Clayton county, on wine making, said:

"J. Henly Smith followed with a speech in favor of establishing a wine madufacturing company in Atlanta."

This remark (unintentionally, of course,) does not correctly give the purport of what I said, and I find it has led to an erroneous impression on the minds of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION.

The substance of what I did say is that a few persons in and near Atlanta—mostly connected with the Atlanta pomological society—were agitating the subject of making up a stock company for the purpose of manufacturing wine, and that I had some reason to hope their efforts would be successful; that those who were considering the matter were able to carry it out, and were disposed to do so, if the prospect of success, financially and otherwise, was inviting; that the object was to make a first class wine, whose very name would command respect and confidence everywhere; and that I made the statement mainly for the information of those who lived near enough to Atlanta to take an interest in the enterprise, and invited all who felt so disposed to attend our meeting of the Atlanta pomological society next Saturday, where I understood the matter would be considered.

This is about what I stated, and I will be obliged if you will publish this short explanation. J. HENLY SMITH.

The Turkish Army.

LONDON, August 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says, according to information from trustworthy sources, there are now in Thessaly, Eperus and Macedonia 90,000 Turkish troops, exclusive of artillery and cavalry. These, together with the forces at Adrianople and Constantinople and in Albania, makes an army of 160,000 men in European Turkey, which is more than would be required to deal with Greece in the event of war; but the probable consequences of a rupture are not to be estimated by the number of troops on each side, as information from Macedonia shows that a Bulgarian rising may be easily produced there which would cause dangerous movements in eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria.

The Jaw-Breakers.

SARATOGA, August 13.—The dental convention reassembled this morning. Dr. Winder, of Baltimore, read a paper on dental organization, and recommending the formation of a representative national body by the union of this body with the southern (national) dental association. The paper was unanimously adopted and a committee appointed to confer with similar committees of the organizations named.

A Cavalry Company.

We learn from an authentic source that another enterprise is soon to be added to the many in our city in the form of a cavalry company. Such men as General Anderson, Captains Connolly and Thomas with other citizens of known public spirit, have the matter in hand, and ere long the sound of the bugle will be heard upon our streets.

Special Announcement!

We will continue till first September to offer Embroideries, Table Linens, Towels, Ladies' Hosiery, Misses' Hosiery, Dress Goods, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, and many other d sirable lines of goods throughout our stock at prices that will meet the approval of EVERY customer in need of anything in our line.

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS. We have in store an immense stock of Black Silks that cannot be BOUGHT in market now for the price we can sell them at.

A new assortment of all New Fall and Winter Shades in Colored Silks. VERY CHEAP.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our stock of Carpets has been within the past six weeks filled with fresh new patterns of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. Really beautiful goods. We are selling them rapidly. Call and examine this stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We will, about the first of September, change the position of our Shoe Store. Real Bargains can be had in this department till that time. Call and examine our stock. It will be FAVORABLE TO YOUR INTEREST.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

454 aug10 dtf

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Milking—Worms—Wheat—Experience—Book Farming—Farm Notes—Jersey Cattle—Keeping Bees—Irish Potatoes—Worms in Horses—Mange in Pigs, Etc.

A BOOM FOR GEORGIA.

Our legislators are busily engaged just now in their preparations to "overhaul" the various departments, and when through will "make a note" of their work. They are tinkering with local bills; looking into and explaining various clauses of the constitution, and all this is proper. Now can they not get up some boom which will sound pleasant music in the ears of the people? Something that will aid to build up our waste places, cause our old fields to blossom and bloom, dot our hills with farm houses and villages, harness our idle water courses to machinery to work up our cotton? Will they make an effort? The foundation of the prosperity of Georgia depends upon her agriculture, and should not every effort be made to build up that industry? Many of our towns have an abnormal growth, and in many of them an undue stimulus has been given to mechanical vocations. We need an addition to the producing class of the state. Want settlements of men and women in farming occupations. There is quite an emigration going on now to this country. Times are hard with farmers in England and Germany, and the United States may expect vast accessions to her population. Skilled workmen are coming in numbers from the over-crowded labor marts of the old world. All over Georgia there is more employment seeking labor than there is labor seeking employment. Cannot the leading members of the legislature get up a boom of industrial progress and development? Can they not devise some plan by which our state can secure some of these laborers coming from abroad? Georgia, to be in the line of proper development, must have more labor for her farming lands, her mines and her factories.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Mr. M. M. Cline, of Newton, North Carolina, within the past few months, has lost over 70 head of hogs with cholera. He thinks now that he has discovered a sure preventive and a cure in a majority of cases. His remedy is to feed his hogs with corn or meal, mixed with common lye-soap.

WORMS IN HORSES.

A DeKalb county correspondent asks for a remedy for worms in horses.

We advise him to get powdered poplar bark, two ounces; powdered sulphur, four ounces; salt, three ounces. Mix well. Divide this mass into twelve parts, and mix one with the food every night.

MANGE IN PIGS.

Apply whale oil and sulphur, well rubbed into the affected parts with a corn cob. At the same time give half an ounce of sulphur in the food daily for a week or ten days.

BOOK-FARMING.

There is a pressure of necessity now for book or scientific farming. There are rules which must be recognized and practiced as in any other business. Every acre now should be made to yield its utmost product. The man who succeeds now must study drainage on a systematic plan, must learn something of extensive fertilizing, improved breeds of all sorts of farm animals, and must apply mechanical ingenuity to economy of seeds and labor. The farmer must recognize not only that scientific farming will pay, but also that it is the only sort of farming that can be made to pay.

WATER FOR COWS.

Very many persons who own cows do not seem to realize the necessity of seeing that they have a sufficiency of water. They will fall off in their milk unless they have plenty of clean water within convenient reach. They will suffer considerably from hairs before they will travel a long distance for water, until they become feverish; they will then drink too much; and this going from one extreme to the other will affect unfavorably the health of the cow, and cause a decrease of milk. Milk producing is all that cows are kept for, and the supply is lessened when they have to exert themselves to procure food or drink.

HEALTH OF HOGS.

Hogs in pens should have plenty of charcoal once a week, and a handful of wood ashes each in their food as often, as a preventive for worms. Copperas and sulphur are also good. Close confinement is unfavorable to the health of swine. Where necessary to keep them up, grass, clover and weeds, should be given daily. Bone meal is also good.

FERTILIZER FOR PLANTS.

To make a good and cheap liquid fertilizer for plants, dissolve half an ounce of sulphate of ammonia in a gallon of water; apply it to the roots of green-house or hardy plants, with a watering pot every sixth time, the other five times use plain water. Plants must not be watered with it daily, or they will die. Properly used, the result will be very gratifying. It will be found good for strawberries, fuschias, dahlias, etc.

SCOURS IN YOUNG STOCK.

When it is first noticed it should be vigorously treated. It is caused by catching cold, by a change of food, or by the mother having eaten something which acted through the milk unfavorably. The remedy consists in removing the cause or else in preventing any bad effects from it in the future, and then treating the animal, in mild cases, with well burnt meal mixed with milk. Burn the meal in an ordinary pan until a very dark brown and then mix with the milk. If this does not have the desired effect, make an infusion of white oat bark and put a small qualtity in the milk or mixed feed. Commence with small doses and increase gradually, if they do not have the desired effect until the disorder is stopped.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CORN.

In some few localities of the state our information is that the corn crop will be a short one. Where this is the case farmers should make every possible arrangement to help out the crop. At the proper time, sow red, rust-proof oats on good land. In sowing bear in mind the thicker the seeding the earlier the maturing. Prepare the land well, feed the crop well and do not graze it.

WHEAT.

The best authorities assure us that a perfect wheat soil must contain lime, potash, phosphate and nitrogen in their various combinations with other mineral elements in due proportions, and at the same time be sufficiently porous to allow water to pass down readily and leave the surface dry and firm. In either of the extremes of very light or very tenacious soil wheat is not apt to do well. Lime lands, so called, are usually considered the best adapted to wheat. Sandy or gravelly soils by liberal manuring can be made productive, and no means perhaps are more effective than clover and plaster or gypsum.

KEEPING BEES.

A correspondent from Hall county writes making some inquiries. We suggest to him that he had best look closely into bee keeping before engaging in it. Get some good sensible little work on this industry and study it. See what others have done and are getting done. So prepare himself that he can begin with confidence and work with good sense. Bees themselves must be studied, and then the facilities for keeping them must be looked into. Honey producing plants should be provided, and then a market for honey must be settled upon.

EXPERIENCE.

The editor met yesterday with a farmer who resides in a section of the state in which the corn suffered very much by the recent drought. He states that his corn suffered but little, and his reason for it is that he kept the soil in the finest possible state. His belief is that fine dust is a great absorbent of moisture and of the fertilizing gases that pervade the atmosphere.

JERSEY CATTLE.

A Coweta county correspondent writes to learn where Jersey cattle came from.

Off the coast of France, in the English Channel, is a group of islands known as the Channel Islands, the inhabitants of which have from time immemorial been noted for their industrious and frugal habits, but chiefly for their successful breeding of dairy cows. The soil of those islands is of a rugged nature, and consequently cattle raising is not carried on to any very great extent; but owing to the care bestowed on what are raised, and the judicious selection made of the best milkers only for breeding stock, they have developed a race of dairy stock which to-day excels all others in quality and for butter making. The island of Jersey is the chief of these islands, and the largest in area, and from whence originated the far-famed Jersey stock. The islands of Alderney and Guernsey are also of this group, and hence the striking similarity in the three celebrated breeds.

MILKING.

The faster and more gentle a cow is milked, the greater will be the amount given. Slow milkers very often dry up a cow. Never draw the milk with a jerk, it irritates the cow and often injures the bag. Fill the teat, and with a firm pressure the last three fingers empty it drawing slightly on teat and udder at the same time; so proceed alternately with each hand until the milk supply is exhausted. Cows should be milked as nearly at a given hour morning and evening as possible, since undue distension of the udder is always injurious.

WORMS.

Very often when a horse rubs his tail against the stall it is caused by worms.

The remedy is to give, mixed among slightly dampened oats, morning and evening, a powder consisting of one drachm of powdered sulphate of iron and three drachms of powdered gentian roots. Injections of oak bark decoction or an ounce of spirits of turpentine and half a pint of raw linseed oil, once daily during a week will prove serviceable. It would be well to keep some salt placed constantly within reach of the horse.

FARM NOTES.

—Hogs may be kept from measles by mixing a handful of good wood ashes with their food twice a week.

—Crops which leave land better than they found it, make both the farm and the farmer rich.

—Carrots render the skin of horses glossy and healthy looking. They give a tinge and richness to butter, and are more nourishing for cows than turnips.

—The manure of cows and pigs resists decomposition for a longer time than that of the sheep and horse—both the latter being dryer than the former, and decomposing more readily in the soil.

—Farmers should plan wisely and carry out the plans to the best of their ability. They should have a diversity of crops, so that it there is a failure in one there may be a hit in another.

—There should be a regular time for milking. Each cow should be milked by the same person, and in the same order from day to day. Very slight causes often cause a shrinkage in milk which cannot be brought back.

—Compost for corn: To 750 pounds of fine stable or yard dung; the same of dry muck, or rich loam, add 500 pounds of some good standard superphosphate. This will make a ton of valuable manure, and should be thoroughly and finely pulverized.

—We expect to see many farmers at the Atlanta fair. They will do themselves honor by making their departments at the fair as full and as complete as possible. They will be rewarded for their efforts in this direction in prizes and instructive lessons of the fair.

—To rejuvenate old orchards, cut out all the dying wood and three-fourths of the suckers; scrape the trunks of the trees completely, removing all the old, hard, broken bark, wash with a preparation of whale oil, soap and water, one pound of soap to a bucket of water, and give the orchard, not merely under the trees, but every part of it, a heavy top dressing of good barn-yard or compost manure.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

The Proceedings of the Second Day.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The second day's session of the fourth annual convention of the national cotton exchange was commenced at ten o'clock this morning, in the directors' room of the Equitable insurance company's building. Mr. John Phelps, of New Orleans, president, called the convention to order.

An effort will be made to finish up the business of the convention to-day, and adjourn finally, but it is doubtful if the volume of business can be gone through with. There are several committees to report, and the topics reported by them will be open for discussion. The question of an equitable tare will probably occupy some time in discussion, and the election of officers will take some time. As the directors of the Equitable insurance company require the board room to-day, an adjournment will be taken from 11 to 3 o'clock by the convention.

The chairman announced that the first business in order was the election of officers. The roll was called and nearly all the delegates responded. On motion Messrs. Parrauire, Inclies and Ryan were appointed tellers. Mr. Wm. P. Campbell, of New York, said he understood that the chairman had declined to be a candidate for re-election. He therefore nominated Mr. J. B. Lafitte as president of the national cotton exchange for the next 2 years. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gardiner, of the Mobile delegation. On motion the chairman was instructed to cast the entire vote of the convention for Mr. Lafitte. The motion was carried, and Mr. Lafitte was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Campbell and Trenholm amid applause. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him, and said he would do all in his power to promote the interests of the national cotton exchange and advance the cotton trade generally. The election for vice-president then took place. Mr. Wm. P. Campbell, of New York, Mr. W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, and Mr. Gardiner, of Mobile, were nominated, but Mr. Gardiner withdrew from the contest. The ballot was taken, and thirty votes were cast for Mr. Campbell and fourteen votes for Mr. Gordon. On motion, the election of Mr. Campbell was made unanimous. Next in order was the election of nine members of the executive council. The following were put in nomination: W. W. Gordon, Savannah; W. W. Gwaltney, Norfolk; W. H. Gardiner, Mobile; W. M. Senter, St. Louis; Wm. Moody, Galveston; S. L. Taylor, Cincinnati; Theo. G. Jervey, Charleston; E. L. Dennis, Houston, and L. E. Campbell, Vicksburg. They were all elected unanimously. An adjournment was then taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

At the afternoon session of the national cotton exchange convention the executive council reported that the expenses for the ensuing two years would be $3,125 and recommended an assessment of seventy dollars upon each member. The report was adopted.

Committee No. 1 reported in favor of retaining the present system of compiling the monthly crops and acreage reports except in a few minor particulars. They recommend that the Memphis district be placed in charge of the committee on information and statistics for the present. They are of the opinion that any change in the crop districts, except in the case of Memphis, would be inexpedient this season. They recommend that local committees be requested to file their reports with the agents of the associated press in their respective cities on the 9th of each month. They recommend that the authorities at Washington be petitioned to include in their next report the area of cotton under cultivation in each county and state as well as the number of bales produced, urging on them the importance of the measure. Adopted.

Committee No. 3, to whom was referred the recommendation in favor of the appointment of a central committee of arbitration for the cotton trade, reported that the plan was impracticable. The report was agreed to. As Mr. Plant of the Southern express company is out of town, the question of express charges on cotton samples was referred to the executive committee.

Committee No. 4 reported that after a careful examination they were of the opinion that no compensating advantage is to be gained, by either buyer or seller, through the adoption of tare on cotton, and they recommend that all further discussion of the matter of tare or allowance of any description on account of bagging or ties on cotton, be indefinitely postponed. On the question of bagging they recommend that all bagging which, when wet, stains cotton, and all flax bagging filled with rotted or green shives or straw shall be considered unmerchantable. The report of committee No. 4 was laid over until to-morrow and made the second order of business.

The convention then adjourned until 10:30 a. m. to-morrow.

Freight Rates.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Commissioner Albert Fink, chairman of the joint executive committee, has issued a circular to-day setting forth that the committee have voted in favor of an advance on east bound rates to the basis of 30 cents for grain, 35 cents 4th class, and 45 cents for live hogs from Chicago to New York, to take effect August 25.

Who is Responsible?

Butler Herald.

It is the privilege if not the duty of public journalists to speak out on all matters of legislation that seriously affect the state or any of its citizens. The object of all legislation should be the protection of the interests of the state, and to see to it that every dollar, that in equity and good conscience belongs to the state, is collected and placed in the treasury and paid out as the law directs.

No false sympathy for individuals should in the least influence the action of our lawmakers. Every government official should be held to a strict accountability and compelled by law to discharge to the fullest extent every duty and obligation that his office imposes.

If from any cause, whether from a want of capacity or a lack of integrity, there is mal-administration in office and the state is the loser, the loss should be made good to the state. If the official is not able to respond, then his bondsmen should be compelled by law to do so to the utmost farthing.

But while we entertain these views and insist that they should be adhered to, and carried out with the unflinching firmness by our law-makers and executors of the law, still, in so doing, no injustice should be done to any official or to his sureties. Exact justice to the state, and to all its citizens, should be the motto.

These reflections have been called forth by a bill now pending before the legislature for the relief of Messrs. Grant and Nutting, as the sureties on the bond of John Jones, former treasurer of the state. If it is true, as stated in the petition of Grant and Nutting, that they became the sureties of John Jones on his official bond—that it was intended by them that this bond should be a mere temporary bond—that their liability should cease on the giving of a new bond by Jones, and the governor accepted it with this understanding, that upon the giving of the new bond